HUBBUCK'S

PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.

Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
21, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,742 NEW—SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1892.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
16-8 9-4	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	16-8 9-4
12-6 7-0		12-6 7-0
27-4 14-10		27-4 14-10
24-4 13-22	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	24-4 13-22
41-8 21-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	41-8 21-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
SIAM	3038	500	H.T. Weigheli	14th May
P.L. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st "
				Friday.
ASSAM	3041	500	G.W.F. Browne	20th May.
P.L. RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th "
P.L. SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	17th "
ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	24th "
P.L. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th "
P.L. CARTHAGE	1879	1000	M. de Horne	15th "
ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail Route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bundor at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, & NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

May 19th — June 2nd — June 30th.
" 16th — July 14th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, April 27, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:

2nd June. 28th June. 28th July

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. May 3, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail on
MEERATOR	C. Bochlinger	4,609 750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H. P.	To sail on
THISBE	F. Cressovich	3,930 450	22nd May.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800 550	22nd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	C. Bellon	3,800 550	8th June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O von HOFFER, Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 7, 1892.

"MacIVER" LINE.

THE following Steamers WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Capt.	About.	
* IONIA	5500	E. Boyle	26th May	for Plymouth.
* RUTHENIA	5400	E. Bellingo	28th "	" Liverpool.
ETOLIA	3100	R. Jones	10th June	" Liverpool or Plymouth.

* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, is fitted with Electric light, and has all Cabins amidships.

These magnificent Steamers have both Smoking Room and a Ladies' Saloon, and are expected to make the Voyage in 21 days.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail.
ROUMANIA	3357	W. S. Young	16th May.
BRITANNIA	3039	Jas. Brown	7th June.
ARABIA	3344	C. Hillcoat	25th June.
ARMENIA	3935	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed, twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, May 7, 1892.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF EDINBURGH, 3,320 Tons, Captain Frame, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 17th May. This Steamer is Lighted throughout with Electric Light. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs, and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th May, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See Article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 14th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on 18th May, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 15th May, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on 19th May, at 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th May, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at:—
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.

DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"STEAM TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT."

THE S. S. LANARK, 1,973 tons, will sail as above on or about the 17th May. Has accommodation for a limited number of first class Passengers. Euro Rs. 350.

Apply to the CAPTAIN,
Prince's Dock, H. Shed.

Bombay, 10th May, 1892.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

GENTLEMEN'S SOLID GOLD SIGNET RINGS,

With round, oval, square or shield-shaped tops. All gold, or with Bloodstones, Cornelians, Sardonyx and other stones securely set.

Any Monogram, Crest or Motto Engraved to order. Masonic Designs in Stock, Rs. 40, 45 and 55.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.
" 49-50 Parliament Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission and without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

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GOVERNMENT PAPER, SHARES, and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street,
and 49-50 Parliament Street.

CLARKE'S

UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE

FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon: or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER"

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
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But is unrivalled in destroying F
ROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in F
species of insect. Sportsmen will f
destroying fleas in the dogs, as also la
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONE
genuine powder bear the autograph
Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WOR
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A PURELY VEGETABLE
appearance and taste, furnishin
administering the only certain
TAPEWORM, WORMS. It is a
paration, and is especially a
Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS

PRICE CURRENT—
Contains Shipping, A
ports and other Commer
our year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company WILL BE CLOSED from the 18th to 31st Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Bombay, 11th May, 1892.

SHAPOOR N. BHEDWAR,

PHOTOGRAPHER TO
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
H. R. H. PRINCE CHRISTIAN AND FAMILY

AWARDED 14 MEDALS,

Including 2 Championship Gold Medals and Several Diplomas.

HOURS OF BUSINESS:
8-30 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

STUDIO OPEN EVERY DAY,
SWISS LODGE, CUMBALLA HILL,
BOMBAY.

CLARE.

THE COMING
MILDURA
OF
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
THE
CLARE DISTRICT
is unrivalled for
VINE
AND
FRUIT CULTURE.
Mean annual rainfall, 24 inches.

First-class Soil, Splendid Climate, Good Rainfall, and NEVER-FAILING WATER SUPPLY by Shallow Sinking. Seven Acres of Orchard and Vineyard, with improvements, and within one mile of the Town of Clare, were recently sold at £100 per acre.

The District of Clare was lately visited by Professor Lowrie, Principal of the Roseworthy Agricultural College, and 311 Acres of Land purchased by one of the Students of the College for Fruit-growing purposes.

I have
3668 ACRES
of
MAGNIFICENT LAND FOR SALE,
at prices ranging from £3 to £7 10s. per acre, with Improvements.

G. T. HARDER,
LAND AGENT, CLARE.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK, and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers-of-Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ " "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500 and upwards.
Rates of interest to be obtained on Application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRIND LAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING, 50 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.

THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres:

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND
SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

ARE AGENTS FOR

CHEAVIN'S FILTERS.

EACH FILTER is constructed on the most approved SANITARY Principles, and is arranged so as to be EASILY CLEANED or RENEWED by the Purchaser at very Small Cost; the Carbon is most powerful, removing all Organic Matter, and the Microbes and Bacteria so frequently the cause of Zymotic Diseases.

Water is the great carrier of the Infective Germs. It is the Water to which we must look.—*Lancet.*

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs. a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs. a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3 0
" 1 Large " "	5 12	" 5 Medium	4 8
		" 4 Large	4 12
		" 6 Largest	5 8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE
FROM JANUARY 1st.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.

The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER, and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.

For Price Lists and further Information, apply to—
KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY; KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA;
OR
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THE ONLY REMEDY for NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

Climatic Anæmia, Incapacity for Work and Mental and Physical Depression, is

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.

The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure

ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,

Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. Pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, ARE CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *general tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. " is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
A combination will be gathered from what has Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
tion with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 31), containing 1-33rd gro Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

be obtained from our appointed Agents in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money) ning sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from riage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order

CUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER imited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co.; E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co.; DE SOUZA & Co.; SIMLA AND LAHORE—E. PLOMER & Co.

KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

CHRONOGRAPHS AND CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., of 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and at Poona, beg to inform their Constituents that the Prices of the below enumerated Chronograph Watches have been carefully revised and lowered, whilst the quality has been further improved. Being one of the Oldest Established Houses in India, with a reputation to back them, they are in a position to supply their Watches at the lowest cost, compatible with the best Workmanship and Finish.

Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a case with Spare Glass and Mainspring.

	Rs.
Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case	35
Do. do. in Silver case	48
Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back	68
Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph	90
The same Watch in Hunting Case	105
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	110
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	125
The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month	200

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Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph	275
The same Watch, with Minute Recorder	290
Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph	335
The same Watch with Minute Recorder	375

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. keep an unrivalled Stock of all kinds of Chronograph Watches, combined with Repeating or Calendar Works, or all three complications together, and invite inspection at their Show-rooms.

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O K NOBLES—Of fine flavour and mild, in boxes of 100 each	Per Box		1 12
O K DAWSONS—With straw, much liked	"		1 12
O K MANILLAS—Choice, mild Cheroots, with straw	"		1 8
O K HAVANNAHS—Well made, a Superior Smoke	"		2 0
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JAVA GEMS.

O K JAVA GEMS, Cigar Shape,	No. 1, in Boxes of 100	Per Box	3	8
O K JAVA GEMS "	No. 2 " "	"	3	4
O K JAVA GEMS "	No. 3 " "	"	3	0

N.B.—Owing to the fall in Exchange, our Catalogue prices are increased 10 per cent.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, Byculla Bridge, and Cumballa Hill. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., POONA: Temple House, Cump, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.

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THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches	Boxes of 50
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BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	" 100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	" 100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	"	" 100
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BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	" 300

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	Rs. as.		Rs. as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3 0	6 Cabinet, Full	6 0
12 " " "	5 0	12 " "	9 0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.

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Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.

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6 Photos, small, our Invention ..... Re. 1 4
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PROPRIETORS:—

SALISBURYS, GO... SIESTAS,
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NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0

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TO-NIGHT!
THE ALFRED DRAMATIC COMPANY
WILL PERFORM
"BHOLEE GOOL" *Vide* GOOLNI BHOOL,"
"BHOLEE GOOL"—The English Actress in Parsee Garb.
This Piece is an adaptation to Parsee life of the Emotional Drama of "EAST LYNNE."
TO-MORROW, SUNDAY,
A Special Afternoon Grand Performance.

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND NIGHT.
A ONE MILE RACE WILL BE RUN.
BICYCLE vs. SKATES.
AND ALSO
ONE MILE SKATE RACE OF 6 STARTERS.
GENERAL SKATING.
Ladies. Admission free. General Admission Re. 1, with free use of Skates.
BOMBAY SKATING RINK Co.

S. S. "KIRBY HALL,"
Arrived 13th May, 1892.
CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's Arrival, or they will not be paid.
EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th May, 1892.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12.
Single copy .....As. 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOTICE.
MEMBERS of the INDIAN FUND, SHOLAPUR, are requested to send in the names, with the attested Qualifications, of their CANDIDATES by the end of May, to the Undersigned for TWO SCHOLARSHIPS of the Association of Rs. 10 a Month, and tenable for one year.
VENKTESH DATATREYA,
General Secretary, Indian Fund, Sholapur, and Social Reform Society.

NOTICE.
IT is hereby notified that with immediate effect the MAILS for MAHABLESHWAR, PANCHGANI and WAI will be CLOSED at the G. P. O. at 7 A.M.
The MAILS RECEIVED from the above Offices will be DELIVERED in BOMBAY by the last delivery at 6 P.M.
JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster.
Bombay, General Post Office, Dated 12th May, 1892.

THE
LANGHAM HOTEL,
PORTLAND PLACE, REGENT St., LONDON, W.,
SITUATED IN THE MOST
FASHIONABLE, CONVENIENT, AND HEALTHY
POSITION IN LONDON,
Near the Best Shops, &c.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
MODERATE TARIFF.
MANAGER.—
MR. WALTER GOSDEN.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH
COUGH AND COLD?
USE ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.
It only needs a trial to be given to this wonderful and never-failing specific for Pulmonary Cough, Cold, Asthma, and settled Consumption, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and other chest affections. It is a powerful
VOICE TONIC,
clearing the Throat from Hoarseness, and strengthening the Vocal Organs. Purely vegetable, harmless and
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Re. 1-0.
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T. Hine & Co.'s.....ale Cognac *
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Jules Grimmond's.....Brandy * * * O P
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FROM Rs. 16 TO Rs. 90 PER DOZ.

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David Smith & Co's ... Very Fine Old Scotch **
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Gonne, Croft & Co.'s ... Finest Old Scotch.
Robinson's ..... Special Blend.
FROM Rs. 22 TO Rs. 38 PER DOZ.

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Croft & Co.'s.....Very Old Tawny Port.
Croft & Co.'s.....Fruity Port.
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CHAMPAGNE.
Lafour Pere and Fil's..... Unsurpassable.
Lagarde and Cie ..... Special Cuvee.
Armande Freres'..... Cuvee Reserve.
FROM Rs. 21 TO Rs. 64 PER DOZ.

WE HAVE AN EXTENSIVE SALE AT CALCUTTA.
SUPPLIERS TO THE GOVERNM[illegible]
THE BENGAL CLUB, CALC[illegible]
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO T[illegible]
MESSES, CLUBS, &[illegible]
REVISED DETAILED PR[illegible]
ON APPLICATIO[illegible]
OUT-STATION ORDERS E[illegible]
CAREFULLY EX[illegible]
☞ PLEASE NOTE
CUSTOMS HOUSE RO[illegible]OMBAY.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.
Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far as[illegible] as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.
Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas. 4.
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HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWALPINDI.
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS, THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.
Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.
290 Shareholders. Price of Shares 70 to 75 per cent. premium.
Security offered to Depositors.....Rs. 15,00,776
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FIXED DEPOSITS. Monies received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.
PAY AND PENSION BILLS are collected and Currency Notes or Cheques on Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta are accepted at par for Deposit Account.
2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances and Monies are received, collected, and disbursed free of any charge for commission.
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Receipts are made payable to "either or Survivor."
Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods and Jewellery, etc.
A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.
By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Madras, 1st January, 1892.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ELECTRO-PLATED CRUET FRAMES.—Best Triple Silver Plate, Cut Glass Bottles, Rs.15, 20, 25 and 30. Egg Frames, with Spoons, Rs. 30, 35, 45 and 60. Ice Pails with Servers, Rs. 18, and all other articles of plate for Table and Ornamental use at similar low prices.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

DAILY GROUND COFFEE.—Mokha Coffee, Re. 1-4; Ceylon Coffee, Re. 1-2; and Indian Coffee, Re. 1 per lb. These Coffees are guaranteed pure and unadulterated and being roasted and ground in closed Cylinders the fine aroma is preserved.—DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WAI-HAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

REVISED PRICES of Ærated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Ærated Waters, per dozen, 2 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 2 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

IMPORTANT TO ICE FACTORIES.—A first-class ENGINEER having long experience in the Ice Manufacturing line is prepared to undertake on very moderate terms SUPERVISION, the REPAIRS and ERECTIONS of Ice Machines. Apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE ENGINEER, 58, Gunbow Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO SMOKERS.—Buy once Pistis and Pelekano's Real Egyptian Cigarettes and Turkish Tobacco, Warranted fresh. Supply by every Mail.—PISTIS and PELEKANOS, below Sassoon's Mechanic's Institute, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. A. BAIRD'S Household Furniture, etc., at Linden House, Apollo Bunder, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.

AT CRAWFORD'S AUCTION, on MONDAY. Calcutta-built Mail phaeton, with a Pair of Grey Hungarian Horses, and Harness, property of J. N. TATA, Esq.

ON VIEW.—Bona Fide Sale of Mr. A. H. HAMMOND'S Valuable Furniture, Victoria Waler Mare, &c., at Palli Hill, Bandora, TO BE SOLD, on SUNDAY, 15th Inst.

TO MERCHANTS, INDENT AGENTS, and WAREHOUSE MEN.—Advertiser offers to obtain orders for Goods from Europe and America on Samples. Also sell goods in Stock while travelling Up-Country. Applications quoting terms to be addressed. "TRAVELLING AGENT," care of this Paper.

50 PER CENT. SAVED by Students in Music using the Practice Piano, equally good as Grand Square or Cottage Piano.—SHARIAR ASPANDIAR IRANI, Kalbadevi Road.

THE "BOOK DEPARTMENT" of the CIRCULATING LIBRARY—gives every facility to its numerous Subscribers in the Circulation of New Books and Publications received every Mail. For terms apply to the MANAGER, opposite General Post Office, Bombay.

BOMBAY BRANCH, NATIONAL PHONOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.—Intending Fellows, Members, &c., to send in their applications early to Mr. JOHN PETERS, BOMBAY SCHOOL of SHORTHAND, Byculla Bridge.

THE MOULDINGS MANUFACTORY.—C. RUTHENBURG, Berlin, Friedenstr. 6, requires a representative with first-class references.

TO LET.—An Airy and Commodious BANGALOW, at Lanowli. Rent moderate. Apply to "D.," care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW, at Bandora Hill, next to Protestant Church. Apply to Mr. DINSHA MANEKJI DAVER, No. 143, Hornby Road, Fort.

TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, LARGE COMFORTABLE HOUSE, 8 Bed and 4 Sitting Rooms, Room suitable for Billiard Room, Conservatory, large grounds, &c. For particulars apply to Lt.-Col BREWSTER, Breda House, Hampton Hill, Middlesex, or Lt. BREWSTER, R. A., Bolarum.

CABINET ORGANINA, with 4 Music Rolls and case, Rs. 40. These are sweet-toned organs and each music roll is 10 to 25 feet long.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FRESH FISH, FRUIT, and RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS to Up-country Stations at shortest notice, as supplied to Mr. Wurtzler during the tours of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, and the annual tour of H.E. the Viceroy, and many others.—J. LEWIS and Co., 9, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, who will keep Cash and Cash Accounts also. Salary Rs. 40 per month with prospects. Rs. 500 Deposit required. Apply in own handwriting to "No. 450," care of this Paper.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Suited for Artistic Presents to Friends at Home.—Designs and Shapes purely Oriental—School of Art Compound, Esplanade.

FALCON BRAND Varnishes, White Lead, White Zinc, Paints and Colors of all sorts—direct from the Manufacturers, WILKINSON HEYWOOD AND CLARK, Bombay Depot, Jaha Mahal, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

FALCON OXIDISED ENAMEL in all colors for Baths, Wicker-work, Bird-cages, Tables, Chairs, Ironwork Brackets, Bicycles, &c. The best yet offered to the public.—KEMP and Co., Limited, Bombay. Trial cards on application.

FOR SALE.—A GREY ARAB PONY, 5 years, 13-1½ h. h., very quiet to ride. Apply R. SCOTT & Co., Girgaum.

FOR SALE.—Mail Phæton, with hood, in capital order, Rs. 200. Bay Waler Gelding, 15'2" about 7 years, goes in saddle and gharry, Rs. 100. Apply "21," care of this Paper.

ONE OF THE GREATEST OF MISERIES IN LIFE is having bad servants. Oh! do try PAT O'CONNELL & Co., and be relieved. Efficiency and success guaranteed. 46, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

ROLLED IRON and STEEL BEAMS for Buildings, Bridges, &c., various sections and lengths in stock. Apply GEO. SERVICE & Co., 18, Elphinstone Circle.

CHILDREN'S COTS.—All sizes and prices. A well assorted consignment, just landed.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed with my family in the Alexandra Hotel for three weeks, and was well satisfied with everything. The Proprietor is a most polite and obliging gentleman, and the servants were also obliging and respectful. The table was good, indeed, and the accommodation excellent and the charges very moderate. I ought to mention the fact that on our arrival at the Hotel, Mrs. Lyon was very sick, indeed, after a brief stay of three weeks was so far recovered [illegible] return home.—JAMES LYON, M. E. Ajmere.

[illegible] HOTEL occupies the Finest and [illegible]central position in Mahableshwar. Best accommodation and Excellent Cuisine. Within easy walking [illegible] Club, Gymkhana, and all the Public Buildings [illegible] HOTEL.—Situated on best [illegible] Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from [illegible] Board, and Lodging excellent; under [illegible]agement. For Terms, &c., apply to the [illegible]OMANJI.

[illegible]EW HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, [illegible]Have OPENED, for Gentlemen and Ladies next door to Lord Reay Villa.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL.—A few Good TENTS, PITCHED under large Trees, are available.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, Made and kept ready.—CHUCKLA, No. 6.

TO MILLOWNERS and MANAGERS.—A choice Stock of BRASS GOODS from the celebrated Sydney Smith and Sons, Nottingham, as Vacuum Gauges, Cocks, Lubricators, &c., &c., FOR SALE, at MARTIN COHEN and Co., 9, Marine Street, Fort.

PIANO.—FINISHING LESSONS by a Professor of Music from the Conservatoire de Bruxelles. For terms, which are moderate, apply "SEMPER CRESCENDO," care of this Office.

BEST LEATHER, STRONG, AND NEAT WORKMANSHIP, Solid Double Leather Trunk, Mr. A. Landale's Pattern 32" by 19" Rs. 45; Single Harness Brass Mount Rs. 30. Double Harness Rs. 69; Hunting Saddle complete, Rs. 20. Apply to RAM LALL BROTHERS, formerly Dunkee Lall and Sons, Cawnpore.

GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS, NEAT COLORED BORDERS. Assorted Patterns in each dozen, fast colours, a remarkably cheap line, per doz. Rs. 4 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

A RARE opport unity for Amateurs, Telegraph and Railway Offices, and the Trade.—Under instruction, and at the sale of the consignee, "Messrs. C. JOST" and Co., 13 and 15, Hornby Row, will SELL for four days only, at exceptionally low prices, two hundred Leclanche cells, usual two pint size, and two hundred dry batteries, by first-class makers, and in best order.

BEAUTIFUL INLAID MARBLE ORNAMENTS, Moradabad. Cashmere Brass and Copper Wares, Fine Arts, Brilliant Charmingly Rare Necklaces, Mechanical Toys in great variety. To be seen at O'NEAL and Co., Apollo Street.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jayker:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Gregmurgas, Esq., Contractor:—Tansa Water-Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq. Chief Guard, S.M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Bron. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c. at Re. 1.

PEARSE'S HAIR BEAUTIFIER.—Highly recommended in this Hot Climate. Removes Dandruff, cleanses, strengthens, and makes the Hair Silky. Per Packet, Ans 2. Per doz Re. 1-4.—PEARSE and Co., Bombay.

REPAIRS TO CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, &c., &c., complicated or plain, executed promptly and carefully; holding numerous high TESTIMONIALS.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watch-maker, No. 12, Medows Street.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE FOR NERAL (MATHERAN) KHANDALA AND LONOULI.

IT is hereby notified that for the convenience of Passengers PROCEEDING to NERAL, KHANDALA and LONOULI, a SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN will RUN from VICTORIA TERMINUS, Bombay, on SATURDAY next, the Fourteenth Instant, and on three succeeding SATURDAYS (the Twenty-First and the Twenty-Eighth instant and the Fourth June) at the following times, namely:—

	H.	M.
Leave Victoria Terminus at	15	15
„ Musjid „	15	21
„ Byculla „	15	29
Arrive at Neral „	17	14
„ Khandala „	19	9 and
„ Lonouli „	19	25

2. First, Second and Third Class Passengers and their Luggage will be booked by this Special Train.
3. Passengers for Poona and all places beyond Lonouli will be conveyed by the Train which now leaves Victoria Terminus at 14-30 o'clock every day.
HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 12th May, 1892.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL NURSING INSTITUTION, BOMBAY.
NURSES TRAINED in Medical, Surgical and Obstetric work are available for duty in any part of INDIA, or to accompany invalids to EUROPE.
The usual charge for a Nurse is Rs. 5 per diem. In prolonged cases, or under any other peculiar circumstances, the Committee are prepared to consider the question of charges.
Application for Nurses should be addressed to
THE SISTER SUPERIOR,
European General Hospital, Bombay.

A GENTLEMAN having considerable Literary, Business and Official experience, would be glad to devote his leisure time to the preparation or revision of all kinds of LITERARY WORK, Appeals, Addresses, Memorials, Newspaper Articles and Letters, &c., either written at first hand or revised and put into shape. STUDENTS' ESSAYS, Exercises, &c., corrected, and personal instruction given if desired. TRANSLATIONS made of FRENCH and ITALIAN correspondence, business or law papers, &c. PROOFS CORRECTED and pass through the Press. Address "WRITER," care of this Paper.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
TENDER FOR STATIONERY.
1. THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., Gunfire, on Wednesday, the 18th May, 1892, sealed Tenders for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, during the 12 months ending 31st May, 1893. Supplies to commence from 1st June, 1892.
2. Forms of Tender, giving particulars of approximate requirements for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which tenders will be received, may be obtained on application to the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, or the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 each, at either of which Office samples may be seen.
3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Stationery for B. B. and C. I. and R.-M. Railways," and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 (Five Hundred) in Currency Notes. If Government Paper or other securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.
4. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender, and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.
5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
GEORGE SPENCER,
Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd May, 1892.

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ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.
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HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
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THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.
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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.
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The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for Dr. BRIGHT'S and refuse Useless Substitute.
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MARCKS & Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure to announce the ADDITION of TWO PIANOFORTE TUNERS, brought direct from the Factories of the first European Pianoforte Builders, including Messrs. Julius Bluthner's, of Leipzig, with the object of meeting their increasing Piano business in India.

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A LETTER FROM INDIA.

C/o SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
BOMBAY, *4th Feb.*, 1891.

MR. BURGESS, DEAR SIR,
I have much pleasure in sending you a voluntary testimonial from the East. I have been suffering for 7 years from a wound in the shin, through a bullet wound in the last Chilian war with Peru; also with Eczema in my left hand, caused by acid, called Sulphuric Acid, burning the nails and flesh clean to the bone.
I have tried every cure to no effect, until a friend of mine begged of me to try your Ointment and Pills; I was disheartened of trying; being a poor man, my means were exhausted, not being able to attend to my work proper for 6 years.
I tried 1 Box of Pills and 1 Box of Ointment, when to my surprise I found a wonderful alteration in my hand and leg. Not having means, I borrowed, and sent for more, and wonderful to relate, in 3 months I am as whole as the day I was born.
Dear Sir, I think it my duty to reveal this cure to the known world; I would not be doing my duty if I concealed the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. I am working at present for Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., Contractors, Bombay, and will prove this statement to anyone doubting this testimonial.
Hoping you will show this to the world's long sufferers,
I remain yours ever grateful, WM. PRETTYJOHNS,
Native of Dartmouth, Devonshire, England.

Ulcers, Abscesses Cancers, Tumours, Polypuses, Piles, Bad Legs, Old and Poisoned Wounds, including dog, insect, and other bites, stings, and every form of Eruption and Skin Disease, Eczema, Psoriasis, &c., effectually cured by the LION OINTMENT & PILLS.
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FOR MAY, 1892.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
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THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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"CADBURY'S COCOA has in a remarkable degree those natural elements of sustenance which give the system endurance and hardihood, building up muscle and bodily vigour, with a steady action that renders it a most acceptable and reliable beverage."—*Health.*
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
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Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
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Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in the various forms of Strumous Disease, LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL therapeutic efficacy than any other which I am acquainted. It was esp large number of cases in which the they had never been able to retain LIVER OIL, that DR. DE JONGH'S tolerated, but taken readily, and with
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WITHOUT THESE
Sold by all respectable Ch[illegible]
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Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,022½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	250	all	9 pr. ct.	1,000xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	380
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	410	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80.	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£33–
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	183
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	110
Silver Share	–	–	–	–	60
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	1,100
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	
Albert Ginning Co	1100	500	all		451
Albert (Kurrachee)	5	200		18 pr.c.	810
Apollo	4,200	1,100	1,100		205
Bellary	750	2,400	2,300	90	375
Bombay Cotton	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	1,225
Broil's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	500	125	125	Rs. 40	110
Brooch Cl		200	200	16	217½
Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all		30
Colaba	600	1,800	1,800		1,425
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	150
English Press and Manfg	400	250			175
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	830
French	300	300	all	50	553
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	137
Hongoli Press Co, Ld	750	400	all		490
Khangaum	240	450	450	221	460x
Mahmadpra Cotton Co. and P. Co., Ld	1200	500	500	63	501
Mcconnille	1,000	125	125	pr. ct.	83
Mcfusell Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 10	217½
Monmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 40	600
New Bengal	1,200	500	500	Rs. 35	1124
New Indian	4,000	125	125	55	
Prince of Wales	00	500	500	Rs. 124	365
Sabapathy (Bellary)		500	500	20	500
Samoon	600	500	500	75	500
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	20	1,150
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	135	210
Spinning	1,200	250	250	35	
Spratt's Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	230
Volkart	–	1,000	100	Rs. 100	915
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	–	£100	all	5 p.c	2,40
B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	–	£ 18	–	do.	
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	450xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	5	78
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	605
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	365
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	–	440 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	440
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1030
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1040
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	50 10 pr.ct.	695
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	635
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	420xd
Coral Mills Co. Ld.	1,638	100	100	50	430
David Mill	400	500	500	Rs. 20	440
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	960
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	635
Framjee Petit	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	4904
Gordon Mills	8,000	100	100	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	710
Hinguanghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	650
Hydrabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	910
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		397½
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,060
James Greaves	5,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	650
Jaffer Ali	600	500	500	Nil.	34
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	205
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	700xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	800 xd
Jyandeshwar Mfg. Co	750	1,000	1,000	30	675
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Kalyanji Mavjee Coopoloo	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg. Co	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1035
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2175
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1325
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	112½
Moraji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,77½
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	10
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	1,000	100	1,000	Nil.	15
New Great Eastern	1,400		1,000	Rs. 20	600
Orient	5,725	625	Rs. 124		455
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1210
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	635xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1189
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000		1,45
Shoolapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000		1220
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	37	840
Southern India	1,000	500	500	N	100no
Southern Maharatta	1,212	240	253	12½	285
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	35	12½	21
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	225
Swadeshi Mills	9,000	500	500	Rs. 25	485
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	625
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700xd
Wetia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		700
Union Mills, Ld	2000	1,000	1,000		655
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	255
	750	50	150	7½	190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badhan Pille	5,000	100	100	12	106
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,01
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,000
Do. New Issue	500	375	62½	67½	975
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	91
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	122½
Geyser & Co., Ld.	500	100	70		70 nom
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	163
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	317
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	120
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	100
Napier Land Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	58xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	–	60
Oriental Government Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	175
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	85
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	457½
Prince of Wales Kirkee	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	–	20
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000		100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	5 0	all	85	985
Thacker & Co.	1,500	1 0	100	10	90
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Re. 1	19½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

4 per cent	109
Four-and-a-half per cent	105
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	115–12
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1872	nom.
City of Paris Loan	240
Port Trust Bonds	105

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.	16
Carolus	„	227
Mexican Dollars	„	223
Five Franc Pieces Gold	„	308
Bar Silver	„	106-10
Gold Leaf	„	24-8
Bar Gold, English	„	25-1
Bar Australian	„	25
Bar Bombay	„	24
Bar Pekin	„	24-8

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	On demand	1s. 3 3-8d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 3 11-32d. to 3-8
do. do.	3 Months' sight	1s. 3 7-16d.
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	1s. 3 15-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 3 17-32d.
Do. Credit	3 Do. do.	1s. 3 17-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 3 19-32d.
Do. Documents	3 Do. do.	1s. 3 9-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 3 5-8d.
France	3 Do. do.	1'63½
Do.	6 Do. do.	1'64½
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	60 days' do.	99 3-8
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do.	99 5-8
China	60 days' do.	217½

The Indian Government has engaged the services of Sir Edward Reed, M. P., to superintend the construction of a new troopship by the Naval Construction and Armaments Company, at Barrow-in-Furness. The vessel is to be 350 feet long, 50 feet beam, and her twin screw engines are to give her an easy sea going speed of 15 knots.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Jamsetjee Nussorvanjee Petit Library, Annual General Meeting, 4-30 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Rheinfels (s), from Hamburg ; Vera (s), Grimsby ; Ataka (s), Marseilles ; Athalie (s), Blyth ; and Kirby Hall (s), Liverpool.
VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Damascus (s), for London ; and Glantivy (s), Trieste, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Larcaca and Rheinfels entered the dock yesterday, and the s.s. Lesbury left it on Thursday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. City of Edinburgh and s. s. Kirby Hall entered, and the s.s. Ethelaida and Damascus left the dock yesterday.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The String Band of the 2nd K. O. Yorkshire Light Infantry will play at the Royal Yacht Club at and after dinner, on Monday, the 16th instant.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.—A discourse on the "Ethics of Theosophy" will be delivered to-morrow (Sunday), at 6 p.m., in the rooms of the Bhavatsky Lodge, Church Gate Street.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hong Kong direct, per extra s. s. Bisagao, will be closed at the General Post Office, at noon, on Monday, the 16th instant.

ARYAN SOCIAL UNION.—At the regular weekly gathering of the Union to be held, to-night, at 8-30, at the Peoples' Free Reading Room and Library, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, a lecture will be given by Mr. Nagarkar on "The Four Aims of Life—' Dharma, Artha, Kama, and Moksha.' " The lecture is open to all.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Owing to the summer vacation, the Small Causes Court will be closed from Monday next till the 8th proximo, both days inclusive. Mr. C. W. Chitty, Acting Chief Judge, will preside on Wednesdays to transact urgent business during the vacation.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ELMI-E-FARSI.—A meeting will be held on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 5-30 p.m., in the Hall of the New High School, Hornby Road, Fort, when Mirza Mohammed Ally Khan (son of the Persian Consul-General) will deliver a lecture in Persian. Subject : "Why is Persia Poor ?"

STUDENTS' SOCIAL PURITY LEAGUE.—A special general meeting of the League will be held at 6 p. m., this evening, in the hall of the Shivaji High School, Girgaum, when there will be a debate on the lecture delivered by Mr. J. A. Saldanha on "Prose, Fiction : its Origin, History, and Province."

DACOITY IN THE DECCAN.—Another dacoity took place at the village of Sangvi, Vishalgur Taluka, in the Bhore territory, on the 26th ultimo, and property and cash worth carried away to the value of sixteen thousand rupees from the house of Mulhar Keshorao Bhide. The complainant and four of the Bhore police have come to Poona to make enquiries.—*Poona Observer.*

MAHOMEDAN SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.—The fifth public lecture of the season, under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali, was delivered at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on Tuesday last, Mr. K. R. Kama being in the chair. The topic selected for the evening was "The Contributions to Science and Philosophy by the Mahomedans of the Twelfth Century, A.D.," as gathered from the works of Persian authors, and the lecturer, Mr. Rustom Framjee Paymaster, B.A., treated his subject in a popular and interesting manner. At the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. K. R. Kama, the president, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Paymaster, both on behalf of the Society and the meeting, and, in doing so, spoke at some length of the services, as the founder and secretary of the Elphinstone College Union, and as the framer of the memorial to the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the University in respect to the recognition of Persian as a classic, on behalf of the Anjuman-e-Elmi-e-Farsi.

DARING EFFORTS OF A PICK-POCKET.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Chota Juma, who had two previous convictions, was brought up by Inspector Stanford on a charge of attempted theft on Thursday morning. The evidence of the police showed that the prisoner shadowed a European lady in the Crawford Market, while she was making some purchases, and made two abortive attempts to pick her pocket. Seeing that his victim was not alarmed and did not feel him, he put his hands in her pocket ; and he became so bold as to jump up behind the victoria she drove off in, and had another try. But to his surprise he was followed by a policeman and arrested. The Magistrate convicted him of the offence, and sentenced him to undergo hard labour for six months. A second charge of being in possession of gold and silver embroidered caps and a waistcoat, valued in the aggregate at Rs. 30, was laid against him; but the prisoner declared he had bought them with the money he won in gambling, and could produce evidence to substantiate his assertion. The officer pointed out that, in consideration of assistance rendered, the prisoner had been released from jail on the 22nd of February ; but from that date he had not done a day's work. The Magistrate discharged him on this count.

A DISPUTE ABOUT A CHRONOMETER.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Causes Court, before Mr. C. W. Chitty, Acting Chief Judge, Mr. Henry Vogel, a watchmaker and jeweller, Church Gate Street, sued Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy for the recovery of Rs. 2,000, being the value of a chronometer sold by the plaintiff to the defendant, in February last. Mr. D. Sealy, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Sorabjee Billimoria, pleader, represented the defendant. In this suit plaintiff obtained a short remand of proceedings on the ground that he was shortly to leave Bombay for Europe on account of his ill-health, and when the case was called on for hearing yesterday, Mr. Sorabjee Billimoria, for the defendant, applied for an adjournment of the case on the ground that the defendant was absent from Bombay, and he was not in good health. Mr Billimoria denied his client's liability, and submitted that no price was fixed for the chronometer, which was not worth more than Rs. 600, and if the plaintiff desired he might take back his chronometer. He further argued that the summons was not served on the defendant, who was now staying at Matheran, and was only posted on his door during his absence from home. If his Honour pleased, Mr. Billiamoria was ready to deposit in the Court the sum of money sued for, but under the circumstances Mr Billiamoria applied to his Honour to adjourn the case, pending the return of his client to Bombay, Mr. Sealy, pleader, was strongly opposed to any postponement being granted, remarking that Mr. Billimoria had not *locus standi* inasmuch as he was not instructed by the plaintiff himself, and he had not got and filed the warrant authorising him to appear on behalf of the defendant. The Judge having ruled that Mr. Billimoria could not represent the defendant in this case as he had not filed his " vakalatnama." The plaintiff got into the witness-box and stated that the defendant had purchased the chronometer from him for Rs. 2,000. He had gone to see the defendant to demand payment of the money so many times that he got sunstroke, from the effects of which he was still suffering, but he could not find the defendant, and he intended to proceed to Europe shortly.

The Judge, after the claim had been proved, passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for the amount sued plus the Court costs, and made the decree payable within a week.

SETTLING A DECREE.

ALBERT ALPASSIE, who described himself as an American watchmaker, yesterday charged M. F. Dias, employed in Messrs. Fetterle and Co., and M. Eshak, a bailiff in the Court of Small Causes, with criminal trespass and insulting, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Courts. Complainant deposed that he had come to Bombay from America, and was living with his wife in Dalal Street. He owed some money to Messrs. Fetterle and Co. who had sued him for payment in the Court of Small Causes. Mr. Rustomjee represented the firm in the proceedings, and Mr. Roughton, solicitor, defended. The issue was a decree for the plaintiffs with an injunction for immediate execution. Complainant (Alpassie) thereupon went home and after telling his wife the result barricaded the doors and windows. This occurred on Saturday, 23rd April. In explaining his behaviour Alpassie told the Magistrate that it was his intention to pay the amount decreed on the Monday following. About six o'clock in the evening both the accused came to his house and forced open the door. Mrs. Alpassie was in the room at the time when she became alarmed and swooned. When he hastened to her assistance he was struck with violence on the chest, and had his shirt torn in the scuffle. Complainant summonsed the police and paid the decreed amount.

Inspector Stanford spoke to the legitimacy of the bailiff's action in discharging his duties for serving the decree.

A police sepoy who had been called by Dias deposed to complainant's door being open, and that Alpassie had made an attempt to strike Dias with a sword. Witness saw complainant applying restoratives to his wife who was in a swoon.

Mr. Cooper, in disposing of the case, said the action appeared to have been brought by the complainant against the accused for making an illegal seizure and forcibly entering his house. Complainant appeared to have asked his wife to make the doors secure when immediate execution was ordered. Of course, if the bailiff forced an entry he would be guilty of criminal trespass or house trespass, but it appeared to him very doubtful whether the cook-room or bed-room were secured from inside. If those doors were open and access given to the dwelling, the parties would have the right, under Section 271, to open the door. No doubt as the parties entered, complainant did make use of some gesture or threat. The bailiff had a right to be there, and so had Dias to point out the property. The accused were, therefore, acquitted.

A CORSICAN bandit named Simeoni, who was the terror of the whole island, has been captured by gendarmes after a desperate struggle. Simeoni and his brother has perpetrated ten murders, but owing to their cunning in getting away the local authorities were long unable to discover their hiding-place. The bandits lived in a mountain recess, and it was resolved lately to storm this place. Accordingly several gendarmes—reinforced by a company of infantry—set out for the robbers' retreat. The Simeonis fought like lions. They shot one gendarme and wounded another severely, but the elder Simeoni was captured, his brother, a less redoubtable bandit being able to make good his escape.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY and the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS,)

A BULLOCK GOING INTO AN HOSPITAL.

IMPERATRIX VS. LINGAPA TIPANA.

THIS was a reference to the Court by Mr. J. Davison, District Magistrate of Bijapur, of the proceedings of Mr. Govind Venkatesh, Second Class Magistrate of Muddebihal, who, in March last, fined the accused Rs. 6, with the alternative of three days' simple imprisonment, on conviction of leaving his bullock loose at night, which in consequence went into a doctor's sleeping-room where there was the greatest likelihood of harm being done to the children sleeping there.

Mr. Davison, in making the reference, said the accused was convicted under Section 289 of the Indian Penal Code. The facts proved were that the accused's bullock strayed into the hospital assistant's quarters, and chewed some clothes which were hanging there, damaging them to the extent of Rs. 4-2-0, which were awarded to the complainant as compensation out of the fine which was paid. The bullock was a new purchase and lost its way apparently when returning at night, and strayed into the hospital assistant's room instead of into its owner's house, the two houses being near. The Magistrate thought the accused was negligent in allowing it to accompany the other cattle, and in looking elsewhere than where it was when it disappeared. He thought that as the house to which it strayed contained children, and as there was the greatest likelihood of harm being done to the children sleeping there, all that was necessary to have a conviction, under Section 289, was therefore established. Mr. Davison was of opinion that the Magistrate had totally misapprehended the purport of Section 289. There was no evidence or allegation that the animal was a dangerous one, much less that the owner knew it. Mr. Davison did not see that there was any probable danger of grievous hurt. It was true the animal chewed and destroyed some cloths, and no doubt its owner was morally, and probably legally, liable to the hospital assistant for their value ; but Mr. Davison thought the law had been strained most unduly to enable this damage to be recovered in a criminal court, and that the conviction was not justified.

Mr. Justice Bayley, in giving the Court's decision on the reference, said :—The accused's bullock escaped, and the Magistrate finds that the omission of the accused to search for it in the hospital which was close to his house, and where he ought naturally to have suspected it would go, was such negligence as to bring him within the provisions of Section 289 of the Indian Penal Code, and so has found him guilty, because the bullock went into the hospital and eat up some clothes belonging to the hospital assistant. We do not think that the conviction can be sustained. It was through no negligence of the accused that the bullocks escaped, and after the escape the accused appears to have done all he could to find it. The Section refers to animals in possession and of probable danger to human life or of grievous hurt. It is difficult to see how any such danger could be calculated to arise from the nature of the beast itself in the present case. We reverse the conviction and sentence and order the fine, if paid, to be refunded.

ILLEGAL RESTRAINT OF A COOLIE FOR THE COLLECTOR'S KIT.

IMPERATRIX VS. GANPATI BIN BAPU OTEKAR.

THIS was a review of the proceedings of Mr. Amritrao Wamnajee, Second Class Magistrate of Mangaon, Kolaba District, who, in January last, convicted the accused of using criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation, and fined him Rs. 10 with the alternative of twenty days' rigorous imprisonment. It was stated that the accused, without any grave or sudden provocation from the complainant, Balloo bin Ganu Sawant, a peon in the Mangaon Mamlutdar's office, caught hold of him and treated him to pushes and punches with intent to cause him fear in order that he may not detain him as a laborer for the carriage of the Collector's kit, and that he may not obstruct him from escaping.

Mr. Justice Bayley, in giving the Court's decision, said :—The accused has been convicted of using criminal force otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation (Section 352 of the Indian Penal Code) and punished with a fine of Rs. 10. The facts of the case stated by the Magistrate show that the accused, after he had been brought to a certain place to serve as a coolie to carry the Collector's kit, attempted to run away ; but was obstructed and prevented doing so by the complainant, who was a peon in the Mamlutdar's office. The nature of the obstruction is not set out, but it certainly amounted to a detention in which a struggle ensued, in the course of which the accused seized the peon by the wrist and attempted to get away. The Magistrate says that the accused was not justified, under Section 99 of the Penal Code, in using any criminal force to the complainant, but the act of the complainant detaining the accused was also illegal and amounted to wrongful restraint ; and the accused had the right to defend himself against such an act. As the accused did not inflict any more harm than was necessary for the purpose of defence, he has committed no offence, and his conviction is illegal. We reverse it and order that the fine, if paid, be refunded.

ATROCIOUS TRIPLE MURDER AT SIRUR.

IMPERATRIX VS. SUCCARAM ANDU AND SEVEN OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. W. H. Crowe, Sessions Judge of Poona, who, on the 11th ult., found the eight accused guilty of murder and abetment of murder, and sentenced them each to be hanged. A minta accused was acquitted and made a witness in the case. Mr. Bhalchandra Vadekar appeared for three of the accused, and Mr. Branson, with Mr. V. R. Joglekar, appeared for the remaining five, while the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The eight appellants and the approver were charged with murder by causing the death of one Hircband, and with abetting the commission of the murder ; also with causing the deaths of Asanabai, woman, and of Tarachund Hirachund ; while the first and the seventh accused were further charged with committing theft in a dwelling house.

The Government Pleader having concluded his argument in support of a conviction yesterday, their Lordships delivered judgment in the appeal.

Mr. Justice Bayley, in giving his decision with which Mr. Justice Parsons concurred, observed that the statements of the prisoner Succaram and the approver, made before the Magistrate, were confessions that could be proved as going against themselves, and could not be taken as proving the guilt of the other accused. None of the prisoners, it was admitted, had any ill-feeling against the Marwaree : and as the amount of booty to be realised was but small, his Lordship failed to see why so many persons should have banded themselves together to commit the murders. Having referred to discrepancies in the statements made by Succaram and the other man, his Lordship dismissed the appeal of Succaram, confirming the sentence of death passed upon h , but reversed the convictions of, and sentences passed on, the other seven accused.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER, MAY 15.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—(Choral)—Cruickshank in E.flat.—Hymns 127, 310 and 301.
11-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 125, 22 and 179.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.
Daily Matins at 6-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
No Service.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

7 a.m.—Parade Service.—Hymns 5, 270 and 248.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Hymns 5, 270 and 248.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 231, 224 and 24.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Hymns—253, 88 and 304.
Psalm 65, 1-5.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 149, 273 and 255.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 193, 140 and 274.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Sermon—Hymns 202, 205 and 290.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion.—Hymns 222, 496 and 372.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 35 and 207
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 187, 220 and 228.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
(Opposite Byculla Club.)

8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sunday Services.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School with Bible Class for adults.
11 a.m.—Marathi Service.
Seats free. Cordial invitation to all.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by J. H. Lord.
Alms for general expenses.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH.
(Opposite the main entrance to Prince's Dock.)

6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hys. 2, 95 and 74.
Hys. 241—3rd tune.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. "Edenbridge" in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Captains, Officers, Engineers, Seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

THE continued falling off in the demand for Chinese teas is in no sense a criterion by which to judge the state of the London market. From Messrs. Gow, Wilson, and Stanton's latest report, it appears that the consumption of tea in great Britain during the past ten months has so far expanded that an additional 7½ million pounds had to be taken to keep pace with the demand. India, thanks to the low rates ruling for some time, has shared largely in the increased trade thus created, the home consumption of her leaf being brought up a million pounds above the figures for this time last season, while Ceylon tea is also making great headway. A great impetus has also been given to the export of Indian and Ceylon tea from Great Britain.

M. CARNOT, son of the President of the French Republic, accompanied by M. Laurent Cochelet, arrived at Benares from Calcutta on Sunday, and left for Agra the following day. They visited Durga Kund on Sunday evening and the ghats next morning. During their stay they put up at Clark's Hotel, but dined with Mr. Adams, the Commissioner on Sunday.

THE MHOWRA BILL.

THE Bombay Presidency Association has addressed the following memorial to the Secretary to Government, Bombay Legislative Department, with regard to the Mhowra Bill :—

SIR,—We have the honour by direction of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association to submit for the consideration of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to consider and report on the Mhowra Bill (Bill 1 of 1892) this representation on the subject.

2. Though, at the meeting of the Legislative Council, held on the 5th March last, it was observed by His Excellency the President in Council that the official papers which the mover, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Pritchard, intended laying on the table for public information, would prove how far the Government were justified in introducing the measure, the Council of the Association regret to observe that the hope held by His Excellency has so far remained unrealised.

3. As to the Bill itself they beg leave to observe that the Statement of Objects and Reasons which accompanies it is too vague and indefinite and affords no conclusive plea for its introduction. They have consequently to rely mainly on the exposition made by the honourable mover of the Bill at its first reading, explaining the necessity for the contemplated measure at this juncture. Almost the greater portion of the Hon'ble Sir Charles Pritchard's speech has reference to matters which are now ten years old and which, so far from making out a stronger case for a law of the kind at present proposed than was made out in 1882, tends only to emphasize the grave objections which prompted theGovernment of India, first in that year, and subsequently in 1884, to refuse sanctioning the wider measure of that day which was carried by the votes of the official majority in the local Legislative Council. The Council of the Association would venture to submit that the case as represented to the Imperial Government in 1882 by the Government of Bombay was infinitely stronger than the one which is attempted to be made out at present ; while the powers then sought for regulating and controlling the collection and sale of Mhowra flowers by means of rules were as wide and objectionable as are sought for at present, and of which the hon'ble mover submitted a rough skeleton to the Council at the first reading. The Council need scarcely observe that during 1880-81 and 1881-82 the Abkari offences detected in the district of Thana were 660 and 839 respectively, while the number of cases entered in the administration reports for the same two years as due to "actual illegal manufacture" were 612 and 767 respectively. And it is a fact, as stated by the Abkari Commissioner in the 3rd paragraph of his letter to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 16th December 1890, that the same kind of offences dwindled down to 234 in 1886-87. Though they rose again to 606 in 1888-89, owing to the unwise Abkari arrangements of 1887-88, they again fell in 1889-90 to 492 and in 1890-91 to 408. Thus, the evils of illicit distillation, the existence of which is not denied, brought to the notice of the Supreme Government in 1882, were obviously of a more serious character than those existent at present.

4. But, in the face of the greater evil of 1882, the Imperial Government was hardly satisfied that a case had been made out for legislation. It was strongly opposed to placing on the Statute Book an Act which was uncalled for, and which, besides, was manifestly repressive in principle and liable to be abused in its operations.

5. It is evident, from the extracts read by the Hon'ble Sir Charles Pritchard from the Despatch of the Government of India, that it was only willing to accord its sanction on the understanding "that the law should not be put into force beyond the limits" of the two districts of Thana and Kolaba, where, as now, illicit distillation was said to be rife, "and the rules to be made under it should be confined to the single purpose of remedying the evils from illicit distillation." But even then "the very wide scope of the Bill" made "such a course undesirable." The reason which influenced that Government to disallow the Bill in 1882 is of so weighty and convincing a character, even after the lapse of a decade, that it is impossible to discard or ignore it. We hear repetition here. Said the Government of India : "The farmers were again exceeding their powers which appear to be ne

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It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.
SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'S.
Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price; Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.
S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.
SALE OF OILMANSTORES, INDIAN CONDIMENTS, TEA, PERFUMERY, &c.
Under instructions from N. C. MacLeod, Esq., Acting Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the estate and effects of Jooma Sukoor, an Insolvent, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., at No. 19, Chakla Gakaria Masjid, consisting oilmanstores, Indian condiments, comfits, tea, corn flour, chemical food, toilet requisites, soaps, cupboards, boxes, casks, grinding mills, &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, May 13, 1892.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY, No. 23, APOLLO STREET.
AUCTION SALE OF A STORIED BUNGALOW AT CHINCHPOKLY, KALA CHOWKEY ROAD, NEAR THE WESTERN INDIA MILL.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. SHERIFF, SON and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Chandoobhoy Noor Mahomed and on account and risk of the first purchaser, Moor Abdool Rassool Alum Khan, the Nawab of Ballia.—
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, with a storied bungalow, cook-room, stable, lying, being and situate at Chinchpoogly in the sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 600 superficial yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector under Nos. 30 and 31, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the Western India Mill Co.'s road, on the west by the property of Mahomedbhoy Asoloo, on the North by the Western India Mill Co.'s vacant ground, and on the south by the Kala Chowky or Sevri Road, and now in the occupation of the tenants of Chandoobhoy Noor Mahomed.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned Auctioneers, at their office in 23, Apollo Street.
N.B.—The above-said bungalow is well built and suitable for all nations.
SHERIFF, SON & Co.
Bombay, May 12, 1892.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Melbridge, 1,854 tons, Captain W Ward, cleared yesterday for Humburg, with a general cargo.

THE s s Kt Templar, 2,701 tons, Captain W W Pain, cleared yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE s s Glantivy, 1,921 tons, Captain W Francis, sailed yesterday for Trieste and Venice, with a general cargo.

THE s s Khiwa, 1,452 tons, Captain H Shumacker, cleared yesterday for Aden, Mussowa, Jedda, &c., with a general cargo and the 967 pilgrims as passengers.

THE s s Swordsman, 719 tons, Nocoda, cleared yesterday for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and Mr. Narsee Lacka and daughter as cabin and 38 deck passengers.

THE s s Ataka, 2,371 tons, Captain F F Bement, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles (23rd April), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo, Mr J H Lowe as a cabin and 67 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line s s Kirby Hall, 1,688 tons, Captain R M Phillips, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

THE s s Vera, 1,536 tons, Captain R Forth, arrived in harbour yesterday from Grimsby (11th April), with a cargo of 2,782 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to The Bombay Co.

THE s s Athalie, 1,673 tons, Captain F O Kaltenton, arrived in harbour yesterday form Blyth (9th April), with a cargo of 2,683 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE s s Rheinfels, 1,773 tons, Captain H E Weber, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg and Antwerp via Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr Crodz as cabin passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE s s Damascus, 2,326 tons, Captain A Douglas, sailed yesterday for London, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Doderet, Lieut Agnew, Mr H S Cowper, Dr R A K Holmes, Mr G S Hooper, Mrs Elliott and 2 children, Surgeon-Major C C Vaid, Dr N C Mody, Mr Prior, Lt-Col Stoddart, Mrs Stevenson, Mrs Baker and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Wood Ellis and infant, Miss Taylor, Mr and Mrs J Gordon and 2 children, Mr and Mrs J Wolfe and 1 children and 15 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Danby	1495	Balmer	A	R Brothers.
,, Congo	1692	Biggers	B	F Muir & Co
,, Nader	1108	McAllister	C	B & P S N Co
,, Clan Forbes	1597	Roberts	D	F Muir & Co
,, Germania	1048	Thomas	J	Mackintosh & Co
,, Manitoba	1386	Enwright	E	J Mackintosh & Co
,, Sultan	1775	Collins	K	(Alongside)
,, Akbar	1441	Baldwin	F	H Cassum
,, Adowa	1547	Paton	G	M Mackenzie & Co
,, Lanark	1973	Cross	H J	W & A Graham & Co
,, Ghantivy	1921	Francis	K	W & A Graham & Co
,, Khiva	1432	Shumacker	L	H Cassum & Co
,, Melbridge	1855	Ward	O	B Craig & Co
,, Safari	1432	Asthaurson	P	F Heyer & Co
,, Etenbridge	1597		Q	B Craig and Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Ponani ..... Nacoda ..... Shepherd & Co.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 3m. 44·9s.
The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 47·5s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

	Tons.	Captains.	No.	
S.S. Chyebassa	1714	Wilson	1	M Mackenzie.
,, Roumania	2397	Young	2	W & A Graham & Co
,, Bisagno	1436	Raimondi	3	F Bozzoni
,, Etheiwada	1566	Cooper	4	K Nixon and Co
,, Hounslow	1708	Norman	5	K Nixon
,, Kt Templar	2701	Pain	6	K Nixon
,, Eastry	1921	Wattley	7	W & A Graham & Co
,, M Branch	1733	Anderson	8	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Europa			9	K Nixon & Co
,, Langton	1591	Bower	12	F Muir & Co
,, Teutonia	2400	DeJong	13	W & A Graham &Co
,, Acanthus	1877	Saunders	16	B Craig & Co.

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S. S. Sheik Burkhed ... 327 ... F Muir & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Rheinfels (s)	Weber	Hamburg, March 27.
	Vera (s)	Forth	Grimsby, April 11.
	Ataka (s)	Bement	Marseilles, April 23.
	Athalie (s)	Kaltenton	Blyth, April 9.
	Kirby Hall (s)	Phillips	Liverpool, April 12.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Damascus (s)	Douglas	London.
	Glantivy (s)	Francis	Trieste, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Karagola, Tice, for Karachi, &c.
,, Swordsman, Nacoda, for Zanzibar.
,, Khiwa, Shumacker, for Jedda, &c.
,, Melbridge, Ward, for Hamburg.
,, Kt. Templar, Pain, for Antwerp.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer City of Edinburgh, for Liverpool.
,, Nizam, for China, &c.
,, Henry Bolckow, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
,, Ataka, for Antwerp.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.
9 Majestic ship ..... Nicholson ..... Port not given, Jan 20.
,, C. Macgregor s ..... Sobery ..... Glasgow, March 19.
,, Scindia s ..... Blight ..... Liverpool, April 1.
,, Golconda s ..... Henderson ..... London, April 8.

DEPARTURES.

May 9.—Steamers Purnea and Camorta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May.
10 Pallana s ..... Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

9 Niobe s ..... Colombo.
,, Sutlej s ..... London.
10 Pallana s ..... Negapatam.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 13.

FROM GLASGOW.
Hispania s—3 cases whisky, Phillips and Co.
City of Edinburgh s—50 cases whisky, C E Phillimore and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Roumania s—4 cases biscuits, Currimbhoy Allybhoy.
FROM LONDON.
Rome s—30 cases claret, sherry wine, &c. Cutler Palmer and Co; 6 cases brandy, &c, Bolton and Co; 70 cases gin, Phipson and Co; 18 cases medicine, Rogers and Co; 15 cases champagne, Ewart Latham and Co; 10 cases medicine, H Mooljee and Co.
Almora s—8 cases provisions, T Akbarally.
Chyebassa s—34 cases provisions, A H G Hoosen; 400 kegs paint of sorts, S Noorbhoy; 77 cases oilmenstores, &c, S Hebtoola; 4 cases provisions, N Altaree; 30 drums turpentine, N Surtally; 94 cases oilmenstores, &c; Budroodin Nuzerally; 4 cases medicine, &c, C Nuthoo; 8 cases medicine, M Ameersey and Co.
FROM HULL.
Congo s—30 cases matches, A Shaikadum 235 cases caustic soda, H D Pudumjee; 50 cases matches, S A S Dawood; 3 crates earthen ware, D Pestonjee; 32 cases earthenware and 34 cases pumpty soda water bottles, S M Fazal; 13 crates earthenware, D Shamjee.
FROM BORDEAUX.
Werneth Hall s—50 cases brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 100 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Kirby Hall s—100 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
FROM HOUTGONE.
Rome s—45 cases champagne, B P Batha and Co; 2 cases medicine, V Bhicka and Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
Roumania s—20 cases medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co.
FROM BATOUM.
Daventry s—20,000 cases kerosine oil, The Bombay K. Oil Co.
Albion s—24,000 cases kerosine oil, The Bombay K Oil Co.
Durham s—20,000 cases kerosine oil, The Bombay K. Oil Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Roumania s—20 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 10 bales twist-waste, Oxon and Okell; 10 bales gunnybags, P Heerjee and Co; 11½ cwts condiments, A Bamonjee.
Maple Branch s—79 bales wool, T Chinomdas.
City of Edinburgh s—100 bales cotton, K Luckmidas and Co; 76 bales wool, D Khimjee; 185 cwts wild turmeric and 56 cwts coir rope, L Manockchand; 300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 650 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 200 bales cotton, G Cullianjee; 24 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co; 53 bales wool, C Kessowjee; 29 bales wool, E Sewjee; 112 bales hemp, J Dewjee; 200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 45 bales wool, C Soomar; 2,500 cwts myrabollams, Beyts Craig and Co; 1,750 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 1,907 cwts oilcake, Glade and Co; 55 bales wool, B Hutbum; 246 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 45 bales wool, M Cassum and Co; 45 bales wool, Jadowjee Carra; 71 bales wool, C Mooljee; 45 bales wool, J Bamchund; 13 bales wool, J Khimjee; 130 bales wool, B Fukeerchand; 10 cases condiments, M Poonjiabje and Sons.
FOR LONDON.
Siam s—1 box gold bars, (Rs 71,000), The National Bank; 1 box gold bars (Rs 1,50,000, The Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris; 2 boxes gold bars (Rs 1,19,600 and 5 boxes foreign coins (Rs 45,350), B Cursetjee; 4½ cwts ivory, Joosub Chan; 4½ cwts ivory, P M Adamjee.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Teutonia s—831 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Asama s—8,883 cwts wheat, 6,000 cwts castorseed, 11,797 cwts linseed, 3,013 cwts rapeseed, 1,000 cwts mowrasseed and 5,597 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros; 5,602 cwts castorseed, Beyts Craig and Co.
Roumania s—600 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri; 2,001 cwts castorseed, Beyts Craig and Co.
Siam s—2 boxes silver coins (Rs 13,400 and gold coins (Rs. 3,300, The Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris; 2 boxes foreign coins (Rs 15,400), B Cursetjee.
FOR HULL.
Larnaca s—4,000 cwts linseed and 10,900 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 3,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 1,597½ cwts myrabollams, Sevjee Ramjee; 1,200 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Chyebassa s—440 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 140 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 25,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, R Kaderbhoy.
Etenbridge s—500 cwts wheat, A Bloschceck and Co; 2,280 cwts wheat, S D Sassoon and Co.
Germania s—399 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 770 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 400 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.
Melbridge s—495 bales cotton 4,000 cwts wheat and 6,428 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.
Loughton s—1,020 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
Kt Templar s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 637 cwts rapeseed, John Fachiri and Co; 100 bales hemp, N Laljee; 110 bales cotton, Darbari Hosiji and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, R Kaderbhoy.
Ataka s—401 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 630 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.
FOR ODESSA.
Hounslow s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co:
FOR HAVRE.
Eastry s—209 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Glantivy (s)—550 bales cotton, Glade and Co.
Acanthus (s)—55 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 500 bales cotton, Glade and Co.
FOR VENICE.
Acanthus (s)—103 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.
FOR PORT SAID.
Chamois (s)—6,100 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Yerawa (s)—80 bales cotton, M Sewbux.
FOR HONGKONG.
Nizam (s)—1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Bisagno (s)—35 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton M Co

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 13.

EXPORT business has shown a good deal of animation during the past week; for though local consumers have not been much in the market for Cotton, and Wheat has continued to attract but little attention from shippers, large purchases of the former staple have been made almost daily for export at, until latterly, advancing rates; while Seeds have been in much increased request for shipment. There was little movement in Exchange until to-day when under the influence of telegrams relating to the position of Silver, the market became firm and advancing, and rates close this evening, 5-32d. higher both in Bank and Private Paper than they ruled a week ago. Government Paper has advanced 15-16 per cent., the cash price of Fours being now 109. Freights are dull with few takers of tonnage, and relets are offering freely at a considerable reduction in rates. In Imports a moderate ready business has been done, generally on the bases of previous rates; but forward transactions with the other side continue on a very limited scale.

MONEY.—The more free arrivals of our chief export staple which have latterly been noticeable, and a much greater interest taken in its seaward movement by shippers, together with very full supplies of other produce, still find the position of Money so easy at the height of the season, that the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued on Monday showed an increase in the Cash Balance at the close of last week, of some 7½ lakhs, making the Balance stand at 198½ lakhs. Owing, however, to considerable Government withdrawals during the period, covered by the Return, the decrease referred to did not represent a fourth part of the actual falling off in the demand for Money for other than Government needs; for while Private Deposits had increased materially, a considerable diminution had taken place both in Loans and Bills Discounted, the total contraction of trade requirements having been represented by about 30½ lakhs, against a slight increase disclosed by the previous Return, and a falling off of 31¾ lakhs shown for the week preceding. 4 per cent. per annum remains the minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay.

EXCHANGE.—This market opened firmer, all round, on last mail day than it had closed at on the previous evening, with only one buyer of ready three months' sight Credits, who very soon raised his rate 1-32d.; but, for delivery after the mail 1s. 3d. was offering in one direction, without much business resulting. For Bank remittance, no demand was apparent at the quoted rates, and the market closed quiet. On Monday the market reopened firm in presence of the advance in Silver in London and New York on Saturday, and rates having come firm from Calcutta, ours of 1s. 3¼ to 9-32d. for Bank Telegraphic were maintained till mid-day, a fair amount at the latter price having been placed; but at the close 1s. 3¼d. was the highest obtainable. At the quoted rate of 1s. 3 7-16d. for three months' sight credits nothing was done, and the rate was purely a nominal one, as we heard of 1s. 3 13-32d. as having been the actual rate throughout the day, and the supply of Bills visible at the latter was only moderate. The feeling was again quiet at closing. On the following day the market opened easier at 1s. 3⅜d. for three months' sight Credits in one or two directions, and 1s. 3 7-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 3¼d. for demand; and a fair amount of credits was placed at the former rate for May and June delivery. Later on, 1s. 3¼d. was accepted for Telegraphic for transfer a little way forward: and the market closed steady. The market opened on Wednesday at the previous day's closing rates, and remained steady there throughout the day, a very limited business having transpired both ways. Late in the day, Bank Telegraphic was available in one direction at 1s. 3¼d. for ready and forward transfer; but this was not the general rate, and we closed quiet. Yesterday the market opened at 1s. 3¼d. both for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3⅜d. for three months' sight Credits, a moderate amount having been placed at the latter rate. The rate for Credits was then raised to 1s. 3 13-32d., at which, however, we heard of nothing further coming out. For Bank Telegraphic we heard of a moderate amount having been done, later, at 1s. 3¼d., and, in one direction, we heard of 1s. 3 9-32d. having been accepted for a small amount of demand; but this was not the ruling rate. The market closed quiet and steady. To-day the market opened firmer at 1s. 3 5-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 11-32d. for Demand, and gradually hardened throughout the day, closing firm at the following quotations, a fair amount of Credits having been placed at 1s. 3½d.:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 3⅜d.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 11-32 to ⅜d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 7-16d.
Do. 4 months' sight	1s. 3 15-32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 3 17-32d.
Credits 3 do.	1s. 3 17-32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 3 19-32d.
Documents 3 do.	1s. 3 9-16d.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 3⅝d.
France 3 do.	1·16¾.
Do. 6 months' sight	1·16½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady throughout the day last Saturday at an advance of ½ per cent. on the previous evening's closing rates for Fours, the market having left off at 103 3-16 for cash, and 108½ for the 30th May account, 4½ per Cents were still quoted at 104½, nominal. On Monday the Market was again steady at a further slight upward movement in Fours, and we quoted 108½ for cash, and 108 3-16 for this month's settlement, 108½ having been named for the June account. 4½ per Cents are now called 104½, nominal. The market was steady again on the following day at Monday's final rates for Fours of 108½ for cash; 108 3-16 for this month's account; and 108½ for June; but at the close rates hardened, and left off 1-16 per cent. higher, the money price having been 108 5-16. For 4½ per cents, 104½ was still nominally quoted. The market was firm and advancing on Wednesday, and a rise of 3-16 per cent. on Tuesday evening's final rates for Fours was established, our closing quotations having been 108½ for cash; 108⅝ for the coming Settlement; and 108 5-16 for the June account. 104¼ was still the nominal price of 4½ per cents. Yesterday the market was again firm, and a further advance of 5-16 per cent. in the price of Fours for Money and Account was attained, quotations having reached 108 13-16 for cash, 108 11-16 for the next settlement, and 108 9-16 for June account; at the close, however, a rather easier feeling prevailed, and the cash price left off at 108¾, with 104¾ still nominally quoted for 4½ per cents. To-day the market has been upon the upward move again, and we close this evening at 109 for Fours for cash, 108⅝ for this month's settlement, and 108¾ for the June account, 105 being the nominal price for 4½ per Cents.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is 1½ per cent. higher at 115¾. Port Trust Bonds are one per cent., higher, at 105.

SHARES have been a very quiet market again throughout the week; almost the only movement which has taken place has been in Cotton Mill Scrip, and has in most instances favoured sellers. Compared with our quotations of last Friday evening we note an advance of Rs. 60 in Sholapore Mill shares; of Rs. 50 in Morarji Gokuldas; of Rs. 40 in East Indian; of Rs. 25 in Howard and Bullough; of Rs. 15 each in City of Bombay, Luckmidas, and Manockji Petit; and of Rs. 10, each in Coorla and Presidency. On the other hand, Colaba Land and Mill are Re. 15 down; Swadeshi, and Jamshed are Rs. 5 lower; David have declined Rs. 2½. Munmar Press Shares are Rs. 2½ higher. In Miscellaneous Shares, Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 100 higher in the first issue; Port Canning are Rs. 5 down. Treacher and Co. have declined Rs. 15. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 7½ higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Wholesale buying of staple *Grey Goods* during the past week has been upon a small scale; but there has been a fair retail demand, and retail buyers from up-country have been operating freely at current rates. In *Bleached Goods* a moderate business has been done in *Shirtings, Nainsooks,* and *Mulls,* but rates are generally unchanged. In *Dyed, Printed,* and *Turkey Red Goods* there has been no change. *Local Goods* are in fair demand at weaker rates; but heavy weights are very dull. The clearances of *Imported Goods* for the week are put down at 3,900 packages; those of *Local-made* at 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—Only a small business has been done in *Imported Twist* during the week, and the market is quiet with prices quite unchanged. Sales of *Local Spinnings* at Hongkong for the fortnight ending last Monday are given as 8,000 bales; and the Market here has somewhat improved, rates in some cases being about 1-32 to 1-16 anna better. Business, however, is upon a small scale, the week's Sales being put down as 5,000 bales. The market closed steady at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	... No. 6s Mule,	As. 3¾	to 4	per lb.
,, ...	... ,, 8s ,,	,, 3¾	,, 4¼	,,
,, ...	... ,, 10s ,,	,, 4¼	,, 4 11-16	,,
,, ...	... ,, 12s ,,	,, 4 3-16	,, 4¾	,,
,, ...	... ,, 16s ,,	,, 5	,, 5¾	,,
,, ...	... ,, 20s ,,	,, 5¼	,, 5 11-16	,,
,, ...	... ,, 24s ,,	,, 5½	,, 6 1-16	,,
,, ...	... ,, 30s ,,	,, 6¼	,, 6¾	,,
,, ...	... ,, 40s ,,	,, 7¾	,, 8	,,

METALS.—Both *Copper* and *Yellow Metal* have declined 4 annas per cwt. in a quiet market, with but little business doing. *Iron* is in but small demand, but the market is steady at previous rates.

COAL is quiet. Sales have been reported during the week of ready Powell's Duffryn, at Rs. 16½ per ton; and about 3,500 tons of South Yorkshire, on the Bunder, at Rs. 14½ per ton. There have been forward sellers of Powell's Duffryn and Davison's West Hartley, for May, June, July shipment, at Rs. 16½ and Rs. 15½ per ton respectively. The stock on the Bunder is estimated at 50,000 tons.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A large export business continued to be done in this staple to the end of last week, in a firm market, and with prices of Bengals and Dhollera Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy higher, other descriptions having been unchanged. The fresh week opened with a strong feeling and a renewed demand from shippers, and considerable transactions again took place, while prices advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy, all round; and since then the tone of the market has been steady when not actually firm, some further general advance in prices having taken place on most days, while on Wednesday Dharwar was Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy higher, and a more or less considerable business has been done. Local consumers have not been much in the market, their purchases, made up principally of Oomra and Dhollera Kinds, Bengals and Westerns not having reached fourth of the quantity bought by exporters. The latter have taken above 20,000 bales, consisting mainly of Oomra and Dhollera descriptions, Bengals, Broach, and Dharwars.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop during the past week have been 83,000 bales compared with 74,000 bales to hand in the previous week, and 75,800 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the total falling off in Receipts this season compared with last has now become reduced to 371,000 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight, to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy. Rs.	Per lbs. C. & F.
Bengal Fine	,,	165-3 9-32d.
Do. Fully Good	,,	153-3 1-32d.
Do. Good	,,	143-2 27-32d.
Broach Fine	,,	191-3 23-32d.
Do. Good	,,	181-3 9-16d.
Dhollera Fine	,,	189-3 17-32d.
Do. Fully Good do.	,,	173-3 13-32d.
Do. Good do.	,,	164-32d.
Belatee Fine	,,	173-3 13-32d.
Do. Fully Good	,,	161-32d.
Oomra Fully Good	,,	173-3 15-32d.
Do. Good	,,	167-3 9-32d.
S. G. Dharwar Good	,,	179-3 17-32d.
Western Good	,,	167-3 9-32d.
Khandeish Fully Good	,,	168-3 5-16d.
Do. Good	,,	153-3 7-32d.

The Arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1891-92. Bales.	Season 1890-91. Bales.
Khandeish	278,500	337,500
Berar	287,500	318,000
Barsi and Nugger	90,500	100,000
Bengals	106,000	285,200
Hingunghat	2,000	21,800
Persian and Sind	23,000	27,500
Broach	185,000	164,500
Dhollera	167,500	250,000
Campta and Dharwar	11,000	14,000
Madras and Westerns	1,000	900
Total	1,147,000	1,518,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales.
For the week	83,743	74,917	83,900
From 1st Jan. to 12th May	1,301,988	1,353,112	1,457,459
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	23,221	37,315	48,630
From 1st Jan. to 12th May	936,221	699,134	1,018,873
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	6,455	3,486	1,710
From 1st Jan. to 12th May	95,903	51,578	33,025

WHEAT.—An advance of an anna per cwt. took place in the value of *Pessy* at the close of last week, and a further rise of half an anna was attained on Monday, other prices remaining unaltered, and not more than a moderate export business being put through. Since then transactions have been upon a small or moderate scale, with a steady feeling in the market however, and, beyond a general decline of half an anna per cwt. in the earlier portion of the week, no further change in rates has taken place.

SEEDS.—There has been a good deal more doing in this market during the past week, *Linseed* especially having attracted the attention of exporters. Last Saturday, a large business transpired, and prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* advanced ¾ to 1¼ anna per cwt. in a firm market; and again on Monday there was a further rise of 1¼ to 2 annas per cwt. in the same descriptions, considerable purchases having again been made by shippers. Meantime there has been less doing on the whole; but the tone of the market has remained steady, and yesterday a further advance of half an anna per cwt. in the price of *Linseed* took place. We quote this evening as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-14-0 to Rs. 7-0-2	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gneseat	,, 7-4-0	,,
,, ,, Cawnpore	,, 6-13-0 to ,, 6-14-0	,,
,, Red ,,	,, 6-5-0 to ,, 6-6-0	,,
Gingelly, White	,, 42-8-0 to ,, 43-0-0	per cly.
,, Mixed	,, 38-0-0 to ,, 41-8-0	,,

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for the week	520,620	77,430	372,154
do. from 1st Jan. to 12th May	4,726,008	5,308,321	2,539,654
Linseed for the week	132,610	250,640	97,441
do. from 1st Jan. to 12th May	2,581,906	3,054,199	1,421,329
Rapeseed for the week	72,270	112,356	28,609
do. from 1st Jan. to 12th May	714,597	867,420	693,717
Gingellyseed for the week	5,256	14,853	11,144
do. from 1st Jan. to 12th May	812,938	924,461	621,108

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Wheat for the week	289,660	487,541	200,052
do. from 1st Jan. to 12th May	4,120,593	3,226,471	1,577,688
Linseed for the week	141,802	174,360	103,905
do. from 1st Jan. to 12th May	2,118,653	2,052,725	930,260
Rapeseed for the week	112,078	72,359	45,403
do. from 1st Jan. to 12th May	509,763	565,103	481,721
Gingellyseed for the week	399

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SILVER CONFERENCE.

LONDON, MAY 13.

It is believed at Washington that England's acceptance of the Silver Conference will lead to the adherence of the other countries. Italy and Austria have already signified their adherence.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MAY 12.

The Victoria, with the English mails of the 6th instant, left here to-day, at 5 p. m., for Aden.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE HUNTING FIELD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 13.

The accident which occurred to Major M. K. Martin, officiating Commandant of the 2nd Bengal Lancers, whilst out pigsticking on Saturday afternoon last, at Lawan, down the river Ganges, has terminated fatally. The Major sustained some very severe injuries to his head through a fall from his horse, and was brought in the same evening, but the medical men in attendance did not in the least think the case serious at the time. On Wednesday, however, bad symptoms supervened, and fever set in, which laid the sufferer prostrate, and he expired somewhat suddenly, at 7-45, the next morning. The late officer was a keen sportsman, a thorough soldier, and a warm favourite with all who knew him. The regret in Allahabad at his death is sincere and widespread. Major Martin served in the Buffs from the 10th November up to the 31st March, 1876, and from that period continuously in the 2nd Bengal Lancers to the day of his death.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Dr. King, Director of the Geological Survey, takes three month's leave at the end of the current month, Mr. Hughes officiating for him.

Major Penton, 7th Bombay Infantry, Inspector of Army Signalling, Bombay and Madras Presidencies, has been permitted to resign his appointment as he is proceeding, on leave, to England.

THE SIKKIM AFFAIRS.

Everything is proceeding quietly in Sikkim, where the business of the State is being conducted by Mr. J. C. White, our Political Officer, and the Ministers. The Raja's statement of the reasons for his flight must first be received before any action can be taken by the Government of India.

CONSULTING ENGINEER FOR RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

The appointment of Consulting Engineer for Railways at the head-quarters of the Government of India, which becomes vacant in August when Mr. O'Callaghan succeeds Colonel Forbes as Public Works Secretary, will probably fall to Mr. J. R. Bell or Mr. Ramsay, now in charge of the Mushkof Valley Railway.

LOCATION OF BATTERIES AND CORPS.

It has been decided that the Batteries and Corps coming to India during the next trooping season will be located at the following stations:—L Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, Kirkee; No. 5 Company, Western Division, R. A., Barrackpore; 7th Hussars, Sialkot; 1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment, Rawalpindi; 2nd Battalion Essex Regiment, Ranikhet and Shahjehanpur; 2nd Battalion Welsh Regiment, Secunderabad; and 1st Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment, Bangalore.

THE WEATHER AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 13.

A sharp norwester broke over the city this evening, lasting for an hour, doing considerable damage to trees, several of which were uprooted and injured on the maidan. There was a heavy fall of rain and some huts in the native quarter were unroofed.

VICTIMS TO SUNSTROKE.

Two Europeans were struck down by the sun yesterday, one died of the intense heat during the middle of the day.

THE SOLER DIVORCE CASE.

At the High Court, to-day, the case Soler *versus* Soler was taken up, in which the husband seeks divorce on the grounds of the wife's misconduct with their native servant. The petitioner is a young man of twenty-three years and the respondent over fifty years. The case is proceeding.

A REPRIEVE GRANTED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 13.

Shaik Husain, a butler, who ran amuck and shot a Goanese cook and wounded two passers-by, was to be executed, this morning, at the Yerrowda Jail, but he has petitioned to T. E. the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay for mercy. His execution did not, therefore, come off.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.

Mr. T. M. Filgate, Inspector-General of Prisons, goes on three months' leave from the 21st instant; and Surgeon-Major Salaman, Superintendent of the Yerrowda Central Jail, will act for him.

A CARPET FOR THE POONA COUNCIL HALL.

A new carpet at a cost of Rs. 3,000 is being manufactured at the Yerrowda jail for the Council Hall, at Poona. The carpet is 70 feet long by 30 feet wide, and of Bijapur pattern. This will be one of the largest and prettiest carpets ever made in this part of the country.

STRIKE AMONG MAHABLESHWAR GHARRYWALLAS.

The police of the Satara District are taking strict measures against the livery stables of Mahableshwar, who run their conveyances from Wathar to Mahableshwar. They were recently fined heavily before the Magistrate. All livery stables of that place have discontinued to run their conveyances. A general strike has taken place, and several visitors have to stop at Wathar for want of conveyances; the sooner this strike is ended and remedied the better it is.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 13.

The Inspector-General of Registration in Madras has published an official memorandum on economic progress in the Madras Presidency. During the last forty years, he says, he has had every possible opportunity of securing information, and, if the question be impartially considered there can be no two opinions as to the very great advantages made by the country during the last forty years. Further on, he says, there has certainly been an improvement in the material condition of the population, the advance consisting mainly in its rise in the standard of living of the upper strata of society, and the reduction in percentage which the lowest grades bear. To the total population, he says, two annas day all through the year, or little more than two ce the value of his daily ration in grain may be taken as the average wage of an adult labourer.

LORD WENLOCK'S TOUR.

H. E. the Governor after a few days' rest at Madanapalle has resumed his tour through the famine districts.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 13.

Foreign Department.—H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has been pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Macclumpha to the Consulates of Sweden, Norway, and Belgium, at Aden.

Colonel Reynolds, officiating Agent to the Governor-General, at Baroda, has been granted privilege leave for three months; Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, Assistant to the Agent, officiates as Agent, and Captain Coates officiating as Assistant to the Agent.

Lieutenant the Hon'ble H. Wagner, Central India Horse, has been employed as an unpaid attaché in the intelligence branch of the Quarter-master General's Office in India.

Lieutenant Minchin has been posted temporarily as attaché in the Foreign Department.

Captain Chenevix Feench, Assistant to the Resident at Kashmir, has been granted furlough, Lieutenant Cubitt, officiating in Kashmir.

Major Bignell officiates as Commandant, Malwa Bhil Force.

Lieutenant Poingdestre officiates as Wing Commander and Second-in-Command, Bhopal Battalion.

H. E. the Governor-General recognises the appointment of Monsieur Guez as acting Consul for France, at Bombay.

Finance Department.—Mr. R. Gamble, Under-Secretary to Government, has been granted three months' leave; Mr. F. C. Harrison, Deputy Account-General, Bengal, officiates; and Mr. Bose officiates as Deputy Accountant-General.

Military Department.—The following appointments have been gazetted:—Major Davies, Cheshire Regiment, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, on the establishment, *vice* Major Jenkins; Major Sandys, to be Assistant Commissary-General, Second Class; Captain Williamson, of the Third Class; Captain James, of the Fourth Class; Lieutenant Cripps, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, First Class, *vice* Colonel Wyllie; Captain Picot, to be Assistant Commissary-General, Fourth Class; and Lieutenant Hilliard, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, First Class.

Lieutenant Cockraft, Bombay Infantry, joins the Commissariat Department on probation.

Military Department.—Captain Renny has been appointed to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for instruction, *vice* Major Stowell; Captain Radcliffe officiates.

Colonel Frederick John Keen obtains good service pension.

Ordnance Department.—The following Officers are admitted into the Staff Corps:—Lieutenant Condon, Manchester Regiment; and Second-Lieutenant Lash, Devonshire Regiment.

The following Officers have been granted leave of absence:—Lieutenant-Colonel Stoddard, 16th Bengal Infantry, for one year; Captain Burne, 30th Madras Infantry, for six months; and Lieutenant Perkins, 43rd Bengal Infantry, for one year.

Captains Field and Ravenshaw have been promoted to be Majors in the Staff Corps.

Legislative Department.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to accept the resignation of the Hon'ble Sir John Edgar as Additional Member of Council.

Home Department.—Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Chief Commissioner, Burma, has been granted furlough for eighteen months; Colonel Ardagh, leave for eight months; Mr. Sneaton officiates as Chief Commissioner, Burma, from date of assuming charge till relieved by Mr. Fryer.

The services of Lieutenant Keown, 4th Bombay Infantry, have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The services of Lieutenant Nownil have been placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

The services of Lieutenants Wallis, 34th Pioneers; Nethersole, 17th Bengal Infantry; Newbold, 22nd Madras Infantry; and Captain Lloyd, 24th Madras Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Burma Government.

Military Police.—The services of Mr. Jardine, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bombay, and Mr. Tucker, Superintendent of Police, Punjab, have been placed permanently at the disposal of the Burma Government.

Marine Department.—Commander Oldham assumed charge of the Marine Survey on May 7.

Public Works Department.—Mr. E. H. Stone has been appointed as Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, for State Railways; Mr. M. King officiates as Superintending Engineer, N.-W. Provinces, vice Colonel Corbett.

The services of Mr. H. P. Addis have been lent to the Assam-Bengal Railway Company.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 13.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Bombay Sappers and Miners—Lieutenant Fair, Royal Engineers, Company Officer, to be Adjutant, with effect, from 16th October, 1892.

Bombay Light Infantry—Captain Beale, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, sub. pro tem., *vice* Captain Francis, seconded for service on the Staff.

6th Bombay Cavalry (Jacob's Horse)—Brigade-Sergeon Lieutenant-Colonel Barry, to medical charge, *vice* Surgeon-Captain Barry, who has been transferred to the Civil Department.

Lieutenant Saulez, Wing Officer, 8th Bombay Infantry, is attached for duty in the same capacity to the 17th Bombay Infantry.

Under instructions from Horse Guards Captain Walter, Lancashire Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted, travelling at public expense, under para. 223 (*g*) part 1, and para. 512 (*c*) part 2, Army Regulations, India, Volume 10.

The undermentioned Officer is reported as having been qualified for employment in Army Transport under para. 1781 Army Regulations, India, Volume 5.—Lieutenant Sartorius, Staff Corps, Quartermaster, 19th Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned officers, having passed an examination in Army Signalling at the Central School, Poona, according to the prescribed test, are qualified as instructors.—Captain W. St L. Chase, V. C., 28th, Bombay Pioneers; Lieutenant Viemes de Ponthieu, 10th Bombay Light Infantry; Lieutenant Wells Cole, K. O. Yorkshire Light Infantry; Lieutenant Woolsey, 23rd Bombay Rifles; Lieutenant Lewis 19th Bombay Infantry; and Lieutenant Lyons, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted leave of absence:—Middlesex Regiment—Lieutenant C. H. C. Grace (officiating Wing Officer, 22nd Bombay Infantry), to remain in Ootacamund, to study the native language from 18th May to 17th July, 1892, in extension of the leave granted by Army Orders Nos. 26 and 190 of 1892.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 13th May, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	13	2	44 p.m.	..	20
Teheran	13	2	55 p.m.	..	7
Suez	13	2	55 p.m.	..	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 13th May, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	16	..	1
" Karrachee	..	42	..	1
" Madras	..	39	..	1

The German mail steamer Preussen from China arrive...

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 22.

If the story of the week had not been diversified by the grim tragedy at Hampstead Heath Station, where in a bank holiday crush life was squeezed out of eight miserable human beings, there would be nothing to tell of but the usual dull readings of the barometer and the unvarying supply of births, marriages, and deaths. But Bank Holiday generally supplies its melancholy incident and re-opens the question: Are public holidays beneficial? Some years ago an article was published which treated of a subject of public interest—the average number of disasters, fatalities, and misfortunes that occur in London. Probably this dreary record has long since passed into the shadowland where the ghosts of things written wait for a possible resurrection. But a few of the facts were too striking to be altogether forgotten, and the memory of them is revived by the calamity at Hampstead Heath this week. It is stated that on an average one man is killed every six weeks at Clapham Junction; on an average one child is fished out of the ornamental water in Battersea Park every three weeks; on an average six children are lost on Hampstead Heath every Bank Holiday. These incidents, though all arising from different causes—from the indiscretion or imprudence of holiday-makers, from the recklessness of railway employes, or from the carelessness of the cockney mother on a pleasure trip—have a close affinity to each other. Railways are constantly running in and out of Clapham Junction, children are always playing round Battersea water, crowds are periodically gathering at Hampstead Heath Station. Yet when a man is killed, a child drowned, or a few human beings suffocated, it is called an appalling accident. Disasters which with care are preventible cannot be called accidents. They are the result of stupidity, neglect, or recklessness, and those who ignore the dangers to which they expose a thoughtless, ignorant public should be held responsible for the disasters they have not taken due care to ward off. It should be somebody's business to prevent these so-called accidents, or the same carelessness will be repeated with impunity as in America, where life is cheap, and little or no notice is taken of railway or other disasters. We have not yet reached the Yankee degree of indifference here. After such a calamity as that of Hampstead Heath we all raise our voices and cry out "Horrible! Scandalous! Something should be done." And to satisfy us, there is a Board of Trade or other inquiry, which lasts so long that the matter has time to be forgotten, and the offending railway or steamer company, millowner, drayman, or cab-driver gets off with a nominal punishment. But in France and Germany they do things differently. The State looks after the lives of its subjects, and if through neglect of precautions a casualty occurs, some one must swing for it, or at least be fined so heavily as to prevent a repetition. This makes it worth while to tolerate the other less valuable attentions of a paternal government. So long ago as 1828, the awful recklessness of life in London struck Heinrich Heine, and he graphically tells how it impressed him:—

"I looked on the raging street, where a particoloured coil of men, women, and children, horses and stage coaches whirled groaning and creeping along, and it seemed to me as though all London were a Beresina Bridge, where every one presses on in mad haste to save his scrap of life, where the daring rider tramps down the poor pedestrian, where every one who falls is lost for ever, where the best friends rush without feeling over each other's corpses, and where thousands, weak and bleeding, grasp in vain at the planks of the bridge, and slide down into the ice-pit of death."

***

The annual apotheosis of Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, on a cloud of tender yellow faintly and sweet primroses, had not its usual importance this week—some say owing to the scarcity of the primroses—others, to the fact that the cult of Disraeli's apocryphal favourite is passing away. Undoubtedly there was a smaller demonstration of allegiance to the principles of the Primrose League in the wearing of button-holes. Many people forget the anniversary altogether, and there was a remarkable diminution in the sales of bunches of primroses at Covent Garden market. Every doz—alas! even a Prime Minister—has his day.

***

In the camp of women suffragists there is weeping and gnashing of teeth this week, for an urgent whip has been sent out, signed by members of all political parties, to request them to be in their places next Wednesday to vote against the second reading of Sir A. Rollit's Bill to extend the Parliamentary franchise to all women qualified to vote for the London County Council, guardians, vestry, &c. This would perhaps have had little significance if Mr. Gladstone had not also issued a manifesto against the Bill. Mr. Gladstone contends that Sir A. Rollit's is only a half measure, which is true; but that is a poor excuse for Mr. Gladstone's opposition to it when in truth he is still less inclined to give women a full measure of their rights. However, Mr. Gladstone's infallibility is a dogma that has not yet been recognized by the civilized world, and though the Suffrage Party may not be indebted to him for his support, it may yet thank him for the splendid advertisement he has given their claims.

***

If men would only be reasonable on the subject of women's rights, one could forgive their obstinacy, which naturally springs, as does women's demand, from self-interest. But it is utterly illogical to tax women, and then refuse them a voice in the expenditure of the revenue—treat us as butterflies, if you will, my dear fellows, but let us also have the careless happiness of the butterfly life. When the tax-gatherer calls, let us be able to say to him "Excuse me, I am a woman—I require pearls, powder, and perfume, petticoats and gloves—I really cannot spare anything for the revenue." Let us live joyously, without care or toil, sorrow or temptation—let our old age be sweetened and softened by luxury and comfort, and we shall not trouble you about our rights, which we should never have claimed but for our wrongs.

***

The advanced woman figures very prettily in a poem taken from a little volume of songs and lyrics by M. C. Gillington and A. E. Gillington, and published lately by Elliot Stock at half a crown.

A BLUE STOCKING.

Oh, yes, she was most unmistakeably blue,
Basque, Cuneiform, Hebrew, and Sanskrit she knew;
Folks said that her dreams were in Greek;
She could work hydrostatics
And high mathematics
And read all Stuart Mill in a week!

There was naught to denote, though, her wonderful powers—
Her eyes were as blue as hepatica flowers.

But nothing much out of the way;
And the rest of her features
Like common place creatures,
Redlips and a nez retrousse.

In ways protoplasmic she wandered demure—
Her language though charming was slightly obscure,
From redundance of technical terms;
Her delight you would kindle
By mentioning Tyndall
Or glaciers or cholera germs.

Oh, a terribly learned young woman was this
Anglo-Saxon, astronomy, nought came amiss;
She had dipped into pique by the way—
With 'Bain' and with 'Jevons'
She trifled,—good Heavens!
She called moral science 'child's play'!

To this very Saturday nobody knows
How he ever could summon the pluck to propose
To an M.A., Muss. Bac., and M.D.;
Though what he did that in
Was, may be, good Latin—
He attended her lectures, you see!

Some vowed she'd no heart—but at one little word
She blushed in a way that was really absurd,
And her golden head drooped on his breast;
Verbs, angles, and sections
Flew off all directions—
She was only a woman at best!

***

In the Preface to the "Commodore's Daughters," one of the latest volumes of Heinemann's International Library, the editor, Mr. Edmund Gosse, gives an interesting account of the author, Jonas Lie, and of his writings. Jonas Lie is a Norwegian, a contemporary of Bjornsen and Ibsen, though, unlike them, he has not devoted all his life to literature. He was born on the 6th of November, 1833, in the South of Norway, but as a child lived in the northern port of Tromso, where he acquired the knowledge of sea-faring life, which he has so well described in his writings. Until 1865 he was settled in Kongsvinger in practice as a solicitor. Then, inspired by the success of his fellow-students Ibsen, Bjornsen, and Vinje, he turned to writing as a profession, but it was some time before he met with success. "The Pilot and his Wife," written in 1874, at a little mountain town in Italy, was the first book which was well received, though now he is, according to Mr. Gosse, the best beloved of the living novelists of his fatherland. Mr. Gosse describes the present series which he is editing as a guide to the inner geography of Europe. It offers readers, he says, a series of Spiritual Baedekers and Murrays. But this is a very uncomfortable description of Jonas Lie's story—it suggests an instructive object of which its author is quite innocent. Jonas Lie, unlike Ibsen and his brethren, does not write with an object—he does not strive to inculcate any dogmas or notions, he tells stories of family life—sad, realistic stories sometimes, but always well told and easily written. The Commodore's daughters are very interesting girls, and when the little romance of their lives is told, one shuts the book with a feeling that one is parting with people one has known. The style is not descriptive—there are very few details given of the household, the town, the neighbours; yet one gets to know them like people one has lived amongst for a summer—they tell their own stories in their gossip—often like village gossip very petty and mean, but perhaps all the more natural. The translation is by H. L. Brackstad and Gertrude Hughes, to whom those who cannot read the original will undoubtedly feel grateful.

RURAL REFLECTIONS.

Who could have read without thrills of generous emotion the proceedings of the Town meeting recently held, [alas, not in the Town Hall] for the purpose of discussing the burning constitutional question, Who ought to pay for the Bombay police? It must have been a great, an inspiring sight, to behold the Fathers of the City brimming over with patriotism, the fervid spirit of liberty, and the glow of that singular oratory, which it would be hard to parallel outside that devoted band; to have watched the heroic assembly, crowded into the Framji Cowasji Institute, (cribbed, cabined, and confined, by the brutal obtusity of the wire-pullers, who seem to have played upon the nervous impatience of the Sheriff this time to some purpose), overheated by the very nature of their predominant emotions, repining for the freer, larger atmosphere of the Town Hall, and yet in the last gasps of exhausted nature hurling defiance at the oppressing tyrants; yielding up their life's blood and their last breath, so to speak, in a gush of exalted sentiment, generally poetical!

***

I can only pity the Sheriff. I wonder how he felt when he read in print the scathing denunciations of which he formed the guilty useful text? Consider the miserable man's feelings when for the first time it was fully borne in on him, (as it must have been, of course) that the grounds upon which he had refused to convene this meeting, were in the opinion of Mr. S. D. Khot "untenable and shallow grounds—grounds which if put into the crucible of reason or common sense" (I hope, Mr. Sheriff, you considered what followed, reverently and carefully) "would not be able to hold their own, but would liquefy without leaving any substance behind." Not even so much as a sediment, a miserable precipitate, of sense, you see, to be got out of the Sheriff's reasons. And yet I daresay that until he was exposed in this remorseless and convincing manner, the impostor was hugging himself in the pleasing belief that he had performed his delicate duty in this matter with his accustomed tact and complete success. Well, that airy vision at any rate must have faded long since, and like the Sheriff's "grounds," left not a wrack behind. Poor Sheriff, will he survive? Will he derive comfort from the awful pageant, in which at each Criminal Session he is a protagonist, to the blare of a superannuated trumpet? I think at least Mr. Khot might buy him a new trumpet to play on, after stripping him of his last pretensions to usefulness.

***

But Mr. Khot, though extraordinarily good in denunciation, rises to the sublime when a vein of pathos and introspection blends with his indignation. Thus he perorates. He has said with fiery eloquence that he feels it to be his and every other patriot's bounden duty to express their disappointment and discontent, in meeting assembled, at the shameless manner in which Government is trying "to throw the Corporation into a corner." The performance of that duty, which the Corporation, the safety of which but undaunted children of the *urbs prima in Indis*, (of course) owe to their oppressed mother, is, says the orator, "ennobled by the consciousness that it is in accordance with that grand description by the poet who knows full well the worth of words" (and so does friend Khot undoubtedly). "It is a stern daughter of the voice of God, and is a light to guide, and rod to check the erring." There now, doesn't that bring the unaccustomed moisture to your eyes? I have sat and attentively studied the passage for a longer time than I ought perhaps to spare from my arduous duties. But I wanted to understand it; I felt that there must be a pearl of price concealed somewhere in this ornate utterance. And if in spite of my well-meaning efforts the precize appositeness of the quotations eludes me, I can still be grateful. I have spent many a pleasant and profitable hour over chess problems which in the end I failed to solve. The study of Mr. Khot's impassioned flights is an analogous employment. Some day perhaps he will publish a key. Like the other distinguished Sphinx, I daresay he is even now murmuring "In spring time when the fields are green, I'll try and tell you what I mean."

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Most of the speakers protested with virtuous indignation against the idea that the tyrannical Government could feel any other emotions than those of grateful pleasure and chastened humility at the criticisms to which they were being subjected, entirely for their good. It was justly observed that Lord Harris cheerfully watched these rudimentary efforts in the direction of constitutional agitation. He could afford to be cheerful, away up on Mahableshwar, with the four odd lakhs in his breeches pockets, while the outraged burghers spouted and sweated in that uncomfortable and overcrowded institute. "How dare you, Lord Harris, in defiance of all principle, and the glowing invective which, though you can't hear, you must read to-morrow, appropriate our rupees in this wicked unjustifiable manner? You mustn't, you can't, you shan't do it." So, in effect, the City Fathers, making the dome of heaven re-echo their piteous complaints. "Go it, my children," replies his Excellency, "by all means relieve your overburdened hearts, and purge your bosoms of that perilous load of quotations. Can't do it, can't I?" And with a horrid smile such as Nero may have smiled over burning Rome, his Excellency playfully waves Clause 62 in the faces of the exasperated Corporation. Against this stony kind of argument the winged words of Wacha, whose speech, *promptus, et Isæo torrentior*, is the nightmare of reporters, dash in vain. Wacha always has my sympathy and admiration. It is true that as a rule he is quite incoherent; but that is of course due to the warmth of his feelings, and the malignity of the reporters. I am sure that he would be one of the greatest and most effective of living orators, if any human being could understand him.

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Mr. Maclean, who is generally spoiling for a fight, has his hands full and his time agreeably occupied just now. The London Babus—that is to say those adventurous youths who have braved the ocean and the wrath of their castemen, in order to become barristers, or doctors, or civilians as taste may incline or fortune favour them—these grave and reverend representatives of India have fallen foul of poor Maclean. They disapproved of his language; his sentiments appeared odious; scorn must be met with scorn. So London Babudom called a meeting, after the fashion of its kind, wherein there was the usual gaseous talk; and the young men who are destined, no doubt, soon to dazzle and delight the courts of India exercised their talents in the delightful and academic occupation of sedately reproving the impetuous M.P. After declaiming at large the meeting discharged its important function and justified its existence in the dignified, though perhaps rather superfluous, resolution that Mr. Maclean's language was not calculated to promote feelings of good-will in the bosom of Babudom. Oh lame and impotent conclusion! Was it necessary to convene a meeting for that? I have pondered Mr. Maclean's words deeply, and I think Babudom is absolutely right. They are not likely to promote cordial relations between Babudom and the school of Maclean. But did any one, except a Babu yearning for an opportunity of airing his eloquence, ever suppose that Mr. Maclean intended his words to have that effect? Considering the question in my own dispassionate way, I conclude that Maclean meant to twist the Babu's tail, and did it.

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There is a certain class of people who thoroughly enjoy heaving brick-bats, but have a truly liberal objection to any rude retaliation. I could name many vernacular papers, in which you may if you please any day find language which is hardly calculated to promote feelings of love and esteem towards the editors and supporters of those journals in the susceptible breasts of Englishmen. The member for Oldham has evidently tired of meek submission; he has arisen in his wrath and rounded on his enemies. And even now they are not satisfied. A Babu like a woman must always have the last word.

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That poor creature Hume takes his castigation ill. He is now all for repenting in a white sheet. "If you please, Sir, I didn't mean it," is the pitiful burden of his song. There may be more in that time-honoured plea, coming from Hume, than there usually is; since it is doubtful if that old gentleman's vanity allows him really to know what he does mean.

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I have been greatly relieved to find that the Chinese Governor of Momein is rather pleased than otherwise with our proceedings at Sadon. He says he isn't in the least offended. Up till now I feared that he might have been.

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Three great authorities within the last fortnight have assured this almost bankrupt Government that a certain and easy remedy for all our financial ills is to be found in the simple measure of closing the Indian mints to all except Government silver. I advise the Viceroy to try it. I like experiments; and nothing could be more depressing than the shameless manner in which the rupee is descending and dragging a proud but impoverished bureaucracy at its tail. I had already given up whiskey under financial pressure, and had made extensive preparations for distilling Howra. But now, Sir, C. P. has his eye on me, and unless the Government manage to run up the rupee I see nothing for it but to take to water. Pindar remarked a few thousand years ago that water was the best of all things. But then the poor heathen knew no better.

RUSTICUS.

It now appears that the day before a junction was effected with Captain Shakespear, the Fort White Column, coming from the Burma side captured Daokhoma's village which was subsequently burnt. In other respects also there is satisfactory news from Lushailand, the Chief Lalruma and the four chief elders of Daokhoma having surrendered to Captain Shakespear the day after the Fort White force came in.

ST. JOHN'S MEMORIAL CHURCH, COLABA.

A month ago the imposing and interesting ceremony of depositing the colours of the 24th Bombay Native Infantry withinthe walls of the Memorial Church of St. John the Evangelist, Colaba, served to bring into more prominent notice this place of public worship. Erected, as it is, to commemorate deeds of heroism and devotion to the Queen and country, it is somewhat surprising that so little is known of its history and the purpose of its existence not only in the Bombay Presidency, but in the City of Bombay itself. The existence of the edifice is due to the proposals of the late Rev. George Pigott, M.A., the Chaplain of Colaba, and the Harbour. He had accompanied the Bombay Column at the first invasion of Afghanistan, and had been familiar with many who, during the campaign and the subsequent disastrous retreat from Cabul, had sacrificed themselves in the discharge of their duty. With a correct judgment he considered that the best means of perpetuating the memory of the fallen brave, many of whom had been deprived of the rites of Christian burial, was to build a church so placed as to attract the eyes of all who approach Bombay from the sea. In March of 1843 a general meeting of those gentlemen who had subscribed for the erection of a monument to the memory of such officers in her Majesty's and the Honourable Company's service as had fallen during the campaign in 1838-39 in Sind and Afghanistan was held in the Town Hall, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Right Reverend Daniel Wilson, presiding. That meeting considered that Mr. Pigott's proposal was the best before them, and they decided that the memorial should be a church at Colaba, in which the names of the officers and men who had perished during the campaign should be recorded. At a subsequent meeting it was further decided that the names of those who perished in the campaign of 1842-43 should be included. The site on which the sacred edifice is erected has many advantages, being most conspicuously open to the view of every ship entering the harbour, and serving as a landmark to mariners. It is also within the limits of the European regiment stationed at Colaba, by whom it is used as a military church. It was at the time of its erection felt that the noble monument, at once national and Christian in its character, would keep constantly before the minds of the living soldiers the estimation in which their fallen comrades were held, and the full and deep sympathy which will ever follow to the grave such devoted obedience as they displayed. Many difficulties had to be overcome before suitable plans were obtained. Plans were first procured by the advice of the Metropolitan, from the Ecclesiastical Society in Oxford, but the estimated expense of erecting the church on those plans far exceeded the sum that the most sanguine could hope to see contributed for the purpose, and consequently other and less expensive designs were sought. However, it was felt that a building worthy of standing as a monument to the memory of thousands of brave men whose blood was shed in the service of their country, and a temple to God's honour, must be erected. European cities the church spire is a distinct feature of the architecture of the city, and the object of the committee was to meet with and carry out a design which would be unrivalled by few, if by any other churches in India for chasteness and elegance, and which, as a public monument, would reflect credit on the Presidency. At length a plan by Mr. H. Conybeare, son of the Dean of Llandaff, was approved, and the first stone of the graceful building, which is now such a distinctive feature of the City of Bombay when viewed from the sea, was laid in its place on the 4th December, 1847, by the Hon'ble Sir George Russell Clerk, the then Governor of the Presidency and in the presence of the Right Reverend Thomas Carr, the Bishop of Bombay at that time, her Majesty's 28th Regiment, then quartered at Colaba, furnishing a guard of honour. The Church was consecrated as the Church of St. John the Evangelist on the 9th January, 1858, ten years after its commencement by the Right Rev. John Harding, the then Bishop of Bombay, and it was considered a rather remarkable coincidence that her Majesty's 28th Regiment should have again furnished a guard-of-honour. The original estimate of the cost was Rs. 69,000, It was thought that a moiety of that would be subscribed by the public, on which condition Government liberally guaranteed the other moiety. Only Rs. 19,556, however, were received from the public, to which Government added Rs. 39,000, and at the close of the year 1850, when Rs. 33,000 had been expended, only a fourth part of the building had been constructed. The exhausted funds caused a delay, and in 1853 a new estimate was made, amounting to Rs. 1,03,000, showing that Rs. 54,000 were required for the completion of the building. With great devotion part of the sum was raised by subscription and the other half was contributed by Government, and the work was resumed and carried out as quickly as possible. Further vicissitudes awaited the completion of the edifice and it was subsequently found that Rs. 24,000 would be required, and after a hard struggle the amount was forthcoming. This expenditure represented only the body of the building and did not include the spire. The tower and spire were wanting, there was no porch and the memorial marbles inscribed with the names of those who fell in the campaign had to be procured. Early in 1858 Government called upon the Chief Engineer to furnish an estimate for the tower and spire. These alone amounted to Rs. 72,000, and fresh appeal had to be made to the public to raise half the amount, the other half being promised by Government. Up to 1862 only Rs. 6,000 had been subscribed. Fresh estimates were called for and the tower and spire were diminished by 25 feet. In 1864, a time of great prosperity in Bombay, an appeal was made, which was successful, and under the able superintendence of Colonel Fuller, whose zeal and energy were beyond praise, the finishing stroke was given to the building on the 10th June, 1865. With reference to the completion of the work the committee deemed it necessary to correct an erroneous impression which existed that a Parsee built the spire. The truth of the case is that Mr. Cowasjee Jehangier in 1864, with that spirit of liberality for which he was distinguished, presented to the building committee Rs. 7,500 for an illuminated clock to be placed in the tower. It was determined that such a gift would be almost useless, and on that being represented to Mr. Cowasjee he generously said he would rather the money went to the completion of the work than receive it back again. The gift was accepted, being Rs. 7,500, whereas the spire cost Rs. 56,500. The total amount spent on the building was Rs. 2,03,000. The incumbent, the Rev. E. S. Hall, vacated his charge last week, and proceeded to Europe on two years' leave. He has been succeeded by the Rev. C. E. C. De Coetlogan, M.A. During the chaplaincy of Mr. Hall the organ was thoroughly restored and a new stop added at a cost of over Rs. 2,000; the screen was removed to its present position and repainted and redecorated; the side aisles were completely furnished with chairs and book-rests; the pulpit moved to its present position; also the vestry was removed and furnished with every requisite and the font placed in its present position. The altar was also furnished with beautiful flower vases. All the improvements were carried out at a cost of Rs. 5,000.

THE HAUNTED HOUSE.

(FROM THE RUSSIAN OF OGAREF.)

How empty stands my country grange
How tall and gaunt and dreary!
And what a night I spent therein
Sleepless, alone, and weary!
Already in the shades of eve
Were all surroundings holden:
The moon shone through the window bright
Upon the portraits olden;
And there with restless step I walked—
The echoing chamber pacing—
My shadow and myself slept not
Each one the other chasing.
The dark trees in the garden gloomed—
Their wind-tost branches shaking—
The geese kept gabbling on the pool
By fits and starts awaking;
The wind-mill waved to me from far
Its arms, in anger seeming;
The white Church like a spectre rose—
The Cross above it gleaming.
I thought the well-known Dead would rise
And step, like guests belated,
From picture-frames and corners dim;
Their advent I awaited—
Till dreadful grew the house to me—
My echoing footfalls fearing—
And timidly I glanced around
Into the darkness peering.
Terror and grief my soul oppressed
Throughout that long night dreary;
My troubled eyes I could not close
Tho' faint and worn and weary

P.

About one convict in every hundred escaped from jail in Assam last year. Of those, however, who succeeded in regaining their liberty, more than two-thirds were eventually recaptured. As compared with other provinces, the percentage of escapes in Assam is somewhat large; but this is explained by the fact that the prisoners are extensively employed extra-murally sometimes at long distances from the jails and stations, while the neighbouring jungle is an effective aid to the escaped prisoner in eluding pursuit.

The latest intelligence received from Peshawar states that the local belief is, that the attitude adopted by the Government of India regarding the expected Afghan encroachment on Bajour will prevent all further mischief in that quarter. This may possibly prove too sanguine an estimate, but it is a good sign that no information is yet forthcoming that there has been any collision between Umra Khan and his enemies.

LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA.

We learn that the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Pachumba, which sailed last Saturday from Bombay for Kurrachee and the coast ports, with merchandise and about four hundred passengers on board, passed through a cyclone, in consequence of which the passengers were subjected to much hardship in addition to the loss of their kit, while the responsible officers of the vessel had to exercise the greatest vigilance and skill for the safety of their charge. On the second day of the voyage, that is Sunday, the cyclone was observed approaching, and from noon on that day till the following morning the ship was in great peril. The destination of the majority of the passengers was one or other of the Kathiawar coasts, but owing to the stormy character of the weather, it was out of the question to land them there; and they had to be taken on to Kutch Mandvie, where several were landed with the greatest difficulty. The exertions of the captain of the steamer for her safety were highly praiseworthy, and he was ably and zealously assisted therein by his officers. The passengers had to be removed to the lower decks. Even here they were not considered safe; and an old lady of about sixty years and her son, aged about ten years, were washed away by the waves, and were never seen again. It was, therefore, considered necessary to remove the passengers into the cabin and the saloon. After passing through many dangers the steamer eventually reached Kutch Mandvie, where the passengers were landed, many of them having lost their kit, which was washed away by the heavy seas.

GOA NEWS.

The earnings of the West of India Portuguese Railway Company, during the week ending 25th March amounted to Rs. 135 per mile against Rs. 454 per mile in the corresponding period for the year 1891, during

to allow the train to proceed beyond this point without automatically and electrically arresting it as it would have otherwise done had the normal condition at this point not been altered. Thus it will be seen that the moment the train is on a section of the line, that section is secured at both ends against any other train. The same instant that the second set of the line mechanism thus alters the normal condition at this end from which the train had started a lever is actuated which instantaneously interrupts the electric line communication, through the line wires, between the two ends of that section. It will now be observed that the train is on a section, each end of which is absolutely secured against the intrusion therenpon of any other train; and as no arrangement of the line mechanism can be altered except through the electro-mechanical controlling apparatus, and each apparatus can only be set in motion by an electric current from the apparatus at the other end of the section; and as the electric connection between the two ends is interrupted, it follows that the train can now proceed on its way with absolute safety. On arriving at the forward station the train through the last set of line mechanism brings about another electric contact with a second and separate set of batteries on the electro-mechanical apparatus at this forward station, and an electric current passes from this station to the electro-mechanical apparatus at the station from which the train had started, along a second line wire, and local batteries at both ends are at the same time brought into action; the mechanism of both the electro-mechanical controlling machines is simultaneously set in motion; and the altered arrangements at the line mechanism at both ends restored to their nominal condition; and the interrupted electric connection between the two ends also restored; so that both ends of the section are again in a condition to admit of another train coming on that section, and passing over it in the same manner as the first train had done. The control of the traffic, so far as safety is concerned, is thus removed from the hands of officials, and is regulated entirely by an electro-mechanical contrivance, the arrangements of which are so regulated that when the apparatus acts it controls the progress of the train in such a manner that a collision is prevented; whilst if from any cause it fails to act at any particular time, even then a collision cannot take place, for in such a case the train simply cannot proceed on the line till the defect is rectified. Provision is made to allow through special trains to pass along the line without any necessity for stopping at wayside stations unless desired; except only in such cases when a train already occupies a part of any section over which the special would have to pass, and where under present conditions, if any mistake was made, and the special allowed to go on that section, a collision would be inevitable; then and in all such cases only the special would be stopped, notwithstanding any mistake, and a collision prevented. The arrangement of the line mechanism is such that an alteration of it can be made by the application of a force equal to several tons, which cannot be applied manually so long as the electro-mechanical apparatus is connected. In the event of any breakdown on a line through accident to an engine or any other cause, the locked room in which the electro-mechanical apparatus is kept could be opened; and the necessary operations performed by hand to permit an engine to proceed on the line. The entire arrangement, though very ingenious, is yet very simple, and the construction such that it would not be liable to get out of order in actual work.

THE RAJABAI TOWER MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the note, which appeared in this morning's *Times of India*, I beg to state on the authority of the convention I and other members of the deputation had with Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., this afternoon, that it is incorrect to say that any undue pressure was brought to bear upon him by members of the deputation to obtain his signature to the memorial. On the contrary it is a fact that Sir Jamsetji said that after reading the memorial he found it covered the same ground as the previous memorial, which he had signed, and with which he had full sympathy, and that he, therefore, saw no reason to decline to sign the present memorial.—Yours &c.,

K. N. BAHADHURJI.

P. S.—I am surprised that the answer that Sir Dinshaw gave to the reporter of the *Times of India* after signing the memorial has not been even alluded to. Sir Dinshaw's answer, as told by him to me this morning, was also brief, but thoroughly satisfactory, and it was to this effect:—"Yes, I have signed the memorial, for, after reading it I was convinced that there was nothing in it to prevent my signing it." Evidently, therefore, what has been imputed to Sir

railway station at a cost of £4,000. Then in adding to the house, clearing woodland, laying out gardens, digging an artificial pond for breeding trout, and putting the interior of her home in comfortable condition, she spent nearly £100,000. She put a glass winter garden big enough for 200 people to wander about comfortably, and stocked it with palms and ferns specially imported for her from the tropics. She wanted a private theatre, so she spent £5,000 in building one. In all the mechanical contrivances for the stage required in giving a private performance of an opera this little theatre is as well equipped as any opera-house. The guests lounge in roomy arm-chairs, which may be moved about the auditorium at will.

SOUVENIRS OF SUCCESS.

Her own apartments, in which Madame Patti spends most of her time, are three—her bed-room, boudoir, and library. These are filled with mementoes of her personal association with distinguished people and trophies of popular regard brought home from her tours all over the world. Few women have so many "interesting" things in their house as Madame Patti has. All sorts and conditions of people in many nations have contributed to it. Kings, queens, and emperors have given her autograph portraits. Sheets of the original scores of operas which she has made famous hang on the wall, presented by their composers. Jewels and ornaments which in all countries have been showered upon her, have been gathered up and placed in a magnificently carved casket, which was presented by a humble musical society in Venice. The portrait of the old German Kaiser is one of the most striking portraits on the walls of Madame Patti's boudoir. These apartments are on the first floor of the house, with the windows looking out on the broad terrace which slopes down to the banks of the River Tawy. Her bed-room, dressing-room, and bath-room are luxuriously furnished in satin-wood and sky-blue plush. The furniture is massive and beautifully carved. The bedstead is of oxydized silver, with blue satin canopies to match the counterpane, which is embroidered with old lace. But the most fascinating things about the rooms to the eye of the visitor are the beautiful Persian rugs which Madame Patti has brought home from her journeys in the East. Half-buried in the walls of the bed-room is a moderate-sized safe, with a combination lock, containing the famous Patti jewels, which make her sparkle with the radiance of the sun when she puts them on in "Traviata." No one but Patti and her trusted maid know the combination to this safe. It is probably not an exaggeration to estimate the value of her jewels at £100,000.

THE WOMAN OF BUSINESS.

When Madame Patti's toilet is made she sends for her bailiff and discusses the management of the farms on her estate. She owns several of them—nearly all small holdings. Although a very lenient landlady, she is not at all lax in the management of her property. If, as sometimes happens, a tenant has had a bad harvest and cannot pay his rent, she either extends the time or hands the tenant a receipt for the amount, as her judgment dictates from the necessities of the case. She is thoroughly alive to what is doing and if she catches a tenant trying to impose upon her good nature, she directs the bailiff to turn the screws a little. But as a rule all the farms on the estate are prosperous and bring in a substantial revenue. The land is fertile and the tenants are thrifty.

VOICE AND COMPLEXION.

Madame Patti does not much believe in dieting herself for the sake of her voice or her complexion. "It is only singers who haven't much voice who spend half their time in looking after it," she says. "All that I do in taking care of my voice—except, of course, on the day of the evening that I am going to sing—is to take the ordinary precautions against catching cold. The same as regards my complexion. It is regulated by my digestion, and the best complexion tonic I know of is to obey the ordinary rules of health."

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, MAY 12.

10 p.m. .. .. 84·3

THURSDAY, MAY 13.

6 a.m. .. .. 82·0
10 a.m. .. .. 87·4
2 p.m. .. .. 87·3
6 p.m. .. .. 88·3

A VERY large eagle, of dark plumage, measuring 7ft. 6in from tip to tip of wings, has been shot at Ashford by a keeper. That keeper deserves to be reprimanded, says the *Yorkshire Post*. Eagles are not so plentiful in the country that the depredations of one would make any great difference to the number of pheasants and partridges on any one estate, while the destruction of the *ravtores*, as has been shown, causes plagues of rats and mice, which render it impossible for crops to grow, to say nothing of sparing anything for game to live on. Moreover, almost every rare bird that is seen in the country is shot, so that indigenous species, which are becoming rare are one by one stamped out, and visitors from other lands are prevented [illegible] few years country, [illegible]y with a [illegible] he had

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FIFTEEN packages of gold have just been sent from the Kolar Gold Fields to England, Rs. 2,79,886 was sent from the Mysore Mines, Rs. 2,48,314 from the Ooregum, Rs. 1,48,796 from the Nundydroog and Rs. 41,000 from the Balaghat mines making in all a total of Rs. 7,17,996.

THE total number of deaths registered in the town of Calcutta, during the week ending 30th April, was 248, against 240 and 251 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 57. There were 54 deaths from cholera, against 55 and 49 in the two preceding weeks: the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 26. There was one death from small-pox during the week. There were 8 deaths from tetanus, against 8 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 84 and 23 respectively, against 61 and 18 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 27·7 per mille per annum, against 22·5, the mean of the last five years.

MR. W. B. TEGETMEIER writes in the *Field*:—Concerning the size of lions, some particulars are given in a very interesting paper on the mammalia of Somaliland, by Mr. J. D. Inverarity, published in the Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society. The author quotes Mr Selous who gives the weight of one large lion, in poor condition, as 376lb. Jerdon gives the weight of an Asiatic lion, 8ft. 9½in. long, as 35 stone, or 490lb. Mr Selous says the largest male he shot was nearly 10ft. long. "The largest lion I ever shot," says Mr Inverarity, "was 9ft. 1in." Blandford, in "The Fauna of British India," comparing the lion and the tiger says:—"Of the two, the tiger, though standing lower, is heavier in the body, and I think the more powerful animal." He does not give the weight of the lion, but quotes Saunderson as finding a bulky well-fed male tiger, to weigh 25 stone, or 350lb; and Elliott gives the weight of two large male tigers as 360lb. and 380lb. It is obvious that the means of weighing dead lions when killed in open, are seldom, if ever, at hand. They can be measured, but the apparatus for ascertaining their weight is wanting. I am not quite certain that even when they die in captivity, their weights are often accurately given. Some of the weights recorded in the *Field* of last week were so exceptional that I am almost induced to ask if he the cage in which they were confined were included in the weights given.

MR. O'CALLAGHAN during his recent tour inspected the Abbottabad railway route into Kashmir, and it is to hoped, writes a contemporary, that the result of his investigations will cause more attention to be paid to that alignment. A line merely from the North-Western Railway through Haripur to Abbottabad would be a sound undertaking, as it would not only open Hazara, but would be useful as a military work. There is much difficulty found now in placing British troops in the hills, but near Abbottabad are excellent sites for cantonments. The men would be available for instant service on the frontier were the railway built, and their presence could not fail to have a good effect on the tribes holding the borderland. The normal garrison of Abbottabad, the head-quarters of the Punjab Frontier Force, is three battalions of native infantry and a mountain battery: so that as a cantonment it is already of considerable importance. In time to come a route will probably be opened direct to Gilgit through the Chilas country, in which case the force at Abbottabad would certainly require to be strengthened. We have to look far ahead in making our arrangements on the north-west frontier, and good strategical reason can be advanced for having a branch line to the north from the main system of the existing railway between Rawalpindi and Peshawur.

THE cost of the Census operations in Bengal is expected to be only 6½ lakhs of rupees, the original allotment having been eight lakhs. Leaving out of account the Punjab, where the returns are not all to hand, and where no census was taken, the cost being rupees 3·52 per 1,000 persons enumerated, the North-West Provinces coming second with an average of Rs. 10·17, and the Central Provinces next with Rs. 10·32. Bombay (Rs. 10·77), Madras (11·81) and Assam (13·19) are over the Imperial average, which is Rs. 10·44: and the figure for Burma (Rs. 16·77) is much larger, but there, it need hardly be said, the circumstances were altogether peculiar. Comparison with the cost of the census of 1881 is scarcely fair as on that occasion some Provinces were unnecessarily lavish in their [illegible]e (Bengal) for instance, spent Rs. 12·83 [illegible] persons enumerated), while others did it [illegible] cheaply than was possible in 1891 with [illegible]plied returns then demanded (the North-[illegible] for example, showing a rise from Rs. 10·17).

[illegible]ng of Siam, it is said, has just had a pavi[illegible]s built for himself by a Chinese architect, [illegible]al for which was furnished by a Paris [illegible] Walls, floors, and ceiling are formed of [illegible]ifferent sorts and thicknesses of glass [illegible] impermeable cement. By one door only [illegible]ing enter; and this closes hermetically [illegible]n it comes in and ventilator valves in tall pipes in the roof open, as does also a sluice beside a large reservoir in which the glass house stands. The transparent edifice then becomes submerged; and the King thus finds himself in a cool and perfectly dry habitation, where he passes the time singing, smoking, eating, and drinking.

A CURIOUS story reaches a contemporary of the recapture of a water horse in Muthra district. The horse, one of a batch sent to the 10th Bengal Lancers, broke away from the lines more than a year ago, and disappeared absolutely for a time. He was heard of now and again as running loose, but the natives failed to bring him in. Some little time ago information was sent to the Regiment of his whereabouts, and two or three sowars were sent out in pursuit. They succeeded in capturing him, and one of them actually rode him triumphantly into cantonments. The horse was in splended condition, strange to say, and was not nearly so wild as might have been expected. His experience of the hot weather and the rains will, perhaps, induce him to remain in comfortable quarters for the future.

A GOOD deal has been done within the last few months to distribute the transport animals that would be told off to the 1st and 2nd Divisions in case of mobilisation for war on the North-West frontier. The large number of mules owned by Government have been placed with regiments which would be first for service, and they are thus no longer scattered about at long distances from the stations whence the troops would move. The wheeled transport is being dealt with in a similar manner, though it has not yet been located. The reserves of clothing, grain, fodder, &c., which an army taking the field would have to draw upon, are well kept up, though perishable articles are freely used when required for current expeditions. Under the new system the gaps thus caused in the reserve supplies are filled as quickly as possible by purchases in the open market. There is thus no fear of any deficiency being reported when mobilisation is ordered. The initial expense has been great, but the annual charges for renewals are not a serious item. These preparations are considered essential if an end is to be put to the wasteful expenditure which marked the campaigns of 1878-80; when there was neither Government transport nor a reserve of the supply required by an army and its thousands of followers. The Indian forces were probably never so thoroughly prepared for all contingencies as at the present moment.

AN experiment is likely to be made in Lower Bengal to see if a group of small municipalities can jointly undertake to open waterworks at a central spot, the cost of the works being divided among them.

THEY are having exceedingly changeable weather at Simla just now. Early on Sunday morning there was a duststorm which brought a good fall of rain, followed by a calm, bright and uncommonly hot forenoon; and then in the afternoon came a sharp thunderstorm accompanied by showers of rain and hail. The evening again was unusually close and warm.

THE *Lancet* says:—"The Prince of Wales has suffered much from the calamity which recently befell the nation, and this has led to depression and to some weakness. Cessation from the very active life which he is accustomed to live has also naturally exercised an unfavourable effect on the Prince's general health. Since, however, he has been going about from place to place in the South of France with Princess George he has improved in general health and spirits. In fact the most recent information concerning the Heir-Apparent is altogether reassuring, and he is said to be in better health now than he has been at any period since the death of the Duke of Clarence. The Princess of Wales, who has suffered very much from shock and grief, has in some degree recovered her spirits."

ONLY a few English people can [illegible]n have known Tom, a bull-dog, who was, however, very well known in Bordeaux; but total abstainers, for whom his tale will point a moral, will not be alone in lamenting his fate. He was the constant companion of the Bordeaux laundresses, and some months ago one of them offered the dog some of the absinthe she was sipping. Tom approached it dubiously, tasted it, found it to his liking, and finished it. From that day he was a ruined dog. He took anything that was offered him—rum, vermouth, cognac, kirsh; and every evening, by about six o'clock, Tom became sub-intoxicated. But the other day all the advances [illegible]denly taciturn, notwithstanding [illegible]d from his liquor. Some hours afterwards he was discovered trying to swallow his hind leg, and his master, much disturbed, took him to a veterinary surgeon, who put it down to hydrophobia.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

SPRING DRESS.

WRITING on spring dress, a contemporary says:—The general migration of fashionable folk to the South of France and the consequent dearth of the minor festivities which serve as a prelude to the more serious business of the season have caused an unwonted stagnation in the world of millinery, and the display of the most effective costumes is reserved till Easter is fairly over. Prudent shoppers to whom the very latest Parisian caprice is not an absolute necessity are taking advantage of the lull to provide themselves with spring and summer finery, which can be done with much greater chance of success now that tailors and dressmakers have leisure to give personal attention. Of new materials and designs there is no lack, and among the innumerable colours and patterns it is difficult to predict as yet which will be the favourites of the year. Popular taste seems at present to hesitate between spots and stripes, and the latter are to be found in every width, varying from a mere hair-cord to bands two or even three inches in breadth. Several of the newest cloths in light spring colours have a coarse thread of gold interwoven at short intervals, which warms and lights up the half-tones of the ground most becomingly; others show fine lines of contrasting tint, blue and fawn, pink and grey, almond and orange, placed side by side, and passing into one another with the shimmering effect of shot silk; and in some cases a similar result is brought about by minute dots of bright colour strewn thickly over subdued neutral shades. Very narrow stripes of white or grey are placed far apart on black, navy blue, or brown, while dark lines are thrown into relief by light backgrounds.

WALKING DRESS.

Woollen poplin and a peculiar make of soft reps will be much used for walking dresses. These have floral stripes woven in silk, which break the monotony of the tasteless surface and give it almost the richness of brocade. The large arabesques have disappeared this season, and the designs are simpler and less obtrusive than they have been of late. Many of the lighter materials, such as delaines and grenadines, have the pattern printed on the threads before they are woven, giving a softened, blurred outline that seems to fade into the surrounding colour. Crepons are again extremely popular, and are made in the most beautiful and delicate shades and are also flowered with groups and single blossoms, after the fashion of delaines and foulards. They are usually mounted on silk of the same tone, but pale greys and fawns have underskirts of old rose, salmon pink, and flame colour, which send a warm glow through the half-transparent folds of the soft, clinging fabric. Zephyrs and lawns are already appearing in gay, summer-like tints, now much appreciated in the genial state of the weather. The most novel are those in which narrow stripes of plain material are alternating with bands crimped and puckered to resemble crepe, or tiny parallel tucks run the whole length of the piece; but these are scarcely so effective as the silk-warp brocaded patterns of last year, again reproduced in greater perfection. Yellow in all shades, from palest primrose to deepest maize, lily-leaf green, and lilac, seem the favourite colours for washing-dresses, and the surface is often covered with a small white spot in addition to the printed or woven pattern. The silks and flannels for the blouses which have become indispensable for morning wear, all show spots or stripes of white on pale rose blue are heliotrope; and the flannels are especially noticeable for fineness of texture and smooth, silky finish, which prevent their catching the dust and becoming soiled in a few hours.

THE DRAWING ROOM AND COURT DRESSES.

The most magnificent silks and brocades are set aside for the two Drawing Rooms to be held this month. Those intended for Court trains have bold, exquisitely drawn designs of flowers and foliage; chiefly large single blossoms, jonquils, roses, or Japanese chrysanthemums, strewn irregularly on grounds of every lovely shade. Pale, brilliant leaf-green, which may be considered the colour of the year, is blended in many of these marvellous silks with soft copper pink, sulphur yellow, and faint peach colour, and the opalescent hues are repeated in the mother-of-pearl embroideries and passementeries used for the fronts of dresses and trimmings of all kinds. Moiré silk is again a favourite for evening gowns, and is often watered in a small close pattern of overlapping ripples, and shot with rainbow tints that melt into one another with the tender gradations of a summer sunrise reflected in a ruffled pool. This mingling of many colours is one of the features of the season's fashions, and in skilful hands produces the most charming effects; but refined taste and artistic feeling are needed to avoid the jarring notes which too often result from much striving after originality. The new ribbons give many examples of success and failure in their varied combinations. Some, notably those of French origin, show three or even four bright tints which might be expected to clash, yet they are arranged with so just an appreciation of their relative values that the ground tone blends them into a perfect harmony of brilliant colour, while, on the other hand, the most delicate contrasts may be vulgarised by the injudicious combination of the pale blues, greens and pinks.

HATS AND BONNETS.

There are this year many pretty mixed straws and chips, and a coarse plait formed of greenish rushes is used both for hats and bonnets. In Paris very long strings, wider than those of last summer, fall almost to the knees, but as yet these have not been adopted here, and velvet ribbon of moderate breadth is tied at the side with a bow or rosette of colour matching the rest of the trimming. A quaint little French bonnet has a wide "poke" brim of fawn straw and a low flat crown, round which is placed a band of green velvet, finished at the side with a rosette, and from this rises a tuft of pale lilac double primroses, the leaves, flowers, and buds standing erect and apparently growing from an invisible root. A second has a loose full crown of black velvet and brim of white guipure chip, beneath which are arranged rosettes of copper red and black baby ribbon; two small plumes, one black, one red, are fastened at the side with a clasp of old paste. Round close hats of turban shape are made in fancy straw with very deep borders, and above these the crowns rise higher still, while the only trimming is a bow of ribbon or velvet at the side or back. The large broad-leafed hats are turned up at the side and a bow of brocaded ribbon is placed underneath, resting on the hair; another of gigantic proportions is arranged across the back, and a few spring flowers surround the small high crown. Some of the picture hats are draped with lace that droops from the brim, and others are finished with long veils falling loosely to the waist, while nearly all have strings tied beneath the chin.

PEARLS.

Pearls are very perishable, says *Woman*. They cannot be considered a first-rate investment like diamonds. After a time they decay. Sometimes a fine specimen will lose its lustre and beauty within a few months, so that the possessor of such treasures does well to keep them put away in a sealed place. They are very delicately made, consisting of thin films overlaid one upon another, with more or less animal matter between the layers, and it is no wonder that they deteriorate. After being buried in the ground for a while they are found worthless. Those which are dug out of Indian graves—some of them of great size, and doubtless of wonderful beauty when they were new—are utterly valueless, even when they are not pierced. Nevertheless, there is a pure and evanescent beauty about them which seems better to become the maiden than any other sort of jewel. Nothing varies so much in value as pearls. With them fashion affects the market constantly. Sometimes white ones are sought, while other tints at intervals are in demand. For some years past black pearls have been the rage. A fine specimen worth 120l. will fetch 200l, perhaps, if another can be got to match it perfectly.

RIDING HABITS.

All habit-skirts are cut shorter than ever, and should hang perfectly even all round; the bodices, however, show a decided divergence from the strict severity of past seasons. The smartest are made double-breasted, with rather wide revers turning back over an under-waistcoat of "Tattersall" cloth, the white ground thereof being gaily dotted all over in red, blue, or brown pin-head spots, and just showing at the throat a gleam of white shirt front and silk tie. The sleeves are very plain, slightly raised at the shoulder, and buttoned at the wrist—gauntlet-cuff being quite a thing of the past. An extremely neat young girl's habit has the coat bodice quite loose in front, fastening with a single button, and falling away over a tight-fitting waistcoat or checked "horsecloth," red bars on a tan ground, for chilly mornings, to be exchanged for a more comfortable shirt and collar in spotted cambric or the inevitable "Tattersalls," when enjoying the unconventional freedom of green fields and country lanes.

MEN DON'T LIKE HONEYMOONS.

A humoristic Italian writer has been discussing some of the reasons why the wedding-trip should be curtailed and simplified. His serio-comic counsel may be studied with advantage, perhaps, by engaged couples. And, first he declares emphatically that the newly married husband tires of his honeymoon—he may get very tired of it, or rather so, or only just a little, but he tires of it. He may idolise, adore, love or merely like his young wife; but by whichever grade of sentiment he is attached to her, he still tires of the honeymoon. He idolises his wife, undoubtedly, but this existence without repose, hurrying from place to place, combining the duties of cicerone and official paymaster with that of spouse—and what an amount of extras are involved in a wedding journey! All these things are prejudicial to his temper, his health, and his love. He cannot leave his wife alone at the hotel, neither can he take half a dozen steps anywhere without her. The eternal companionship may be the felicity dreamed of, but it is not the real thing, after all. A cigarette smoked alone, a chat or two with a friend, are small pleasures prohibited to the young husband; neither can he have an evening at the theatre, nor a short hour at the club—nothing! He is on his wedding trip! Nothing! nothing!

BY WOMEN TO A WOMAN.

Much energy is being displayed by American ladies with regard to the proposed monument to Mary Washington, which will be the first ever erected by women to a woman. The spot selected for it is that now occupied by the neglected and lonely grave where lie the remains of George Washington's mother. She selected this resting-place herself, having chosen it in her lifetime as a place for solitary meditation and prayer during the dark days of the Revolution. The uncompleted monument erected shortly after her burial is now in a tumble-down condition, having been riddled and blackened by the shot and shell from both Confederate and Federal armies, when fighting at Fredericksburg, Virginia. The monument, together with the grounds and a keeper's lodge to be erected, will not cost less than 15,000l. Mrs. Pryor, who bears a striking resemblance to the beautiful Mary Washington, is indefatigable in the absorbing work of collecting subscriptions.

THE QUEEN'S WARDROBE.

A writer in the "Gentlewoman" says:—All the dresses and robes the Queen has ever worn are kept stored and laid by; none are either sold or given away. Not only are those used for her coronation, her bridal, and for affairs of State, put carefully into the large cabinets at Windsor Castle, but the homely gowns for every-day use, all are preserved even after their wearer has well-nigh forgotten their existence.

GIRLS BECOMING LARGER.

A dressmaker who has a record of women's measures for the last forty years says that women are larger and correspondingly healthier than they used to be. Thirty years ago the average waist was only twenty inches, and sometimes not over fifteen. Girls of twenty or twenty-two will now average waists of twenty-three inches at least. Physical exercise has been a wholesome fashion,

LITERARY, DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

M. ZOLA'S REPLY TO MR. RENAN.

M. EMILE ZOLA has been interviewed by a reporter of the Paris "Matin" on the remarks made about his work by M. Renan to Mr. Sherard, who communicated them to the "Author." This is what M. Zola had to say: "Renan? I have paid him two visits, for, as you know, I have twice been a candidate for a seat in the Academy. He received me in a charming manner. He made a secret that he intended voting against me, but added: 'Assure yourself of a sufficiently strong number of votes, get together twelve friends on whom you can rely, and then I will give you my vote. I will be the thirteenth.' I have met him in the houses of mutual friends, and our relations have always been cordial. . . . I believe that Renan said what the English journalist reports. There are in Paris, as well as in the provinces, a number of people for whom the novel does not exist. They hold that the novel is made to amuse children. They place the novel at the lowest end of the literary table, between the fable and the eclogue. M. Renan is one of the most perfect types of this class. But does he himself not write novels—documentary novels, I will admit—but novels, after all? Is not the Bible, on which he bases himself, and which he studies, made up of contemporary novels? M. Renan is a specialist. He has bound himself down to a certain limited task beyond which he sees nothing. He only reads what is useful to him, and is ignorant of all the rest. He does not know the novel. I will admit that the novel holds a large place, too large a place for the tastes of some people. . . . the novel has invaded all, and there are people who are exasperated at this. 'Que voulez-vous? there is nothing to be done. The whole century is held by the novel, from Chateaubriand to Balzac. . . . Think over the matter as I may, I cannot imagine why Renan should have a grudge against me. Ah, I remember having written a long time ago, in a Russian magazine, an article on contemporary philosophy, in which I compared the philosophy of Renan to that of Littre, to the advantage of the latter. But that was of no importance. No, decidement, Renan has no personal hostility against me. Renan does not know my novels, and does not understand me. I—I have read his works and hold him in high esteem, for his style and for his works. It is a superiority! I have over Renan. To resume, I am not at all surprised at Renan's judgment. It is just the opinion he must have about the novel."

MUSIC HALLS AND THEATRES.

The following letter, signed Henry Irving and J. L. Toole, is published in the "Pall Mall Gazette":—"There is not a music-hall in London that cannot obtain licence to produce plays. The Lord Chamberlain gives every facility, and granted that the place be suitable and the manager a proper person, a licence follows application as a matter of course. Plays can then be produced subject to proper theatric conditions. Now a Lord Chamberlain's licence carries with it the right to Excise licences simply on production of the former at Somerset. House and payment of the duties. These licences allow all possible refreshments required by the audience to be served in the proper places, and also allow of smoking in places other than the auditorium. Here, then, we have the point of difference under our finger—'drinking and smoking in the auditorium.' The theatre audience can refresh and amuse themselves as much as they require outside the auditorium; why, then, do the music-hall managers not obtain the convicted privilege by turning their halls into theatres? It can only be that the profits on drink and smoke drink and smoke allowed in the auditorium are advantages too valuable to forego. Follow the argument further and you cannot but conclude that the advantage aimed at by the music-hall management is the difference between the profits made by supplying under ordinary condition the requirements of the public at their own initiation, and the profits made by encouraging or forcing the sale of drink and tobacco in the auditorium. This we consider is a distinct answer to your suggested question. For our own part we hold that play-acting is an Art, and requires to be treated as such, and to have its necessary and suitable environment. It is to the conditions of the music-hall that we object. We hold them to be unsuitable to and destructive of the Art of Acting, and injurious to the players."

THE SECRETS OF AUTHORSHIP.

The Boston Transcript has an interesting article wherein is treated the disinclination of authors to discuss their methods. It is possible, says a writer in another American journal, that this disinclination arises largely from a purely business instinct. The mystery with which the processes of composition are enveloped is the strongest fortress an author can possess; it serves in a measure the high protective purposes and ends of that splendid editorial "we." Humanity is always curious to know what makes the wheels go round, and we are all particularly curious to find out not only the conditions under which, but also the methods by which, certain great results in literature have been wrought. Yet once possessed of the information we have craved, the chances are as ten to one that our admiration of the author is diminished to a marked degree. We are shocked to learn, for example, that Tennyson has made it a constant practice to employ the service of a rhyming dictionary to aid him in the framing of his beautiful poems. How scandalised was every literary man by the confessions of Anthony Trollope! Every writer would seem to owe it not only to himself, but also to his profession, to conceal from the knowledge of the public the method of literary composition; the exposition simply belittles the work and cheapens the workers. It is folly to suppose that the public can be hoodwinked, but it is true that the public can be handled to better purpose when it is in a condition of suspense. Our reverence for the conjuror is dissipated when, for a small extra fee, he explains the exceeding simplicity of the trick which he imposed upon our senses, and we can have precious little regard for any artist or artisan who, however deft he may be, gives the snap away either to confound folk with their own credulity or to put a few paltry pence into his own pocket. The practice is alike opposed to the first principles of business, of honour and of delicacy.

THE MINOR POETS.

Mr. Traill, says a Nottingham paper, has capsized a hornets' nest in assuming to himself the office of Assessor of British poetry and the numbering of the poets. Mr. Traill, too, has evidently answered the supplication of some disappointed minor bard—"Oh that mine enemy would write a book!"—who must be responsible for the following criticism of "The Life of Lord Salisbury," one of the excellent series, edited by Mr. E. J. Reid, of "The Queen's Prime Ministers"—a book which is certainly dull, disappointing, and unworthy permanent association with the other eight volumes:—

"Mr. H. D. Traill, dubbed D. C. L.,
Professes to measure our bards to an ell,
The 'majors,' the 'minors,' dissecting their souls
For the magazine readers of supreme Knowles,
Who appointed him judge of the sweet-singing tribe
Or pays for a place on his fame-roll the bribe?
I have met with none able the secret to tell;
But one thing I know of this pert D.C.L.—
He has written, in dullest of prose, what, in fury,
The reader declares is no 'Life of Salisbury.'
His pages of verb'age leave out the story;
We've maunderings by Traill, but no life o' the Tory.
And even the master of Hatfield and Quarry
Yawns over the volume he covertly sneers."

M. PIERRE LOTI AND THE REALIST.

M. Pierre Loti can hardly have foreseen the storm that would arise in consequence of his attack in his "reception" speech at the Academy upon the so-called naturalistic tendency of a large class of French literature. It is evident that M. Zola and his disciples are very powerful on what are called the Boulevard journals, those irresponsible journals, that is to say, whose aim it is to present the occurrences of the day in a frivolous manner. These papers gird every day at poor M. Loti, who will never hear the last of his supposed egotism and of his frank declaration that he does not consider himself a reader. M. Milland, in the "Figaro," goes so far as to pretend that M. Loti owes M. Zola an Easter offering a complete collection of his works, and that M. Zola returned them to M. Loti with an autograph inscription as follows: "Thanks. I never read." As for M. Zola himself, he has been quite appeased by M. Loti's explanation, to the effect that while recognising M. Zola's unquestionable talents, he ventured to differ from him on certain points, but that he had in view in his much-discussed speech rather the works of M. Zola's disciples than of M. Zola himself.

PASSION PLAYS IN PARIS.

Passion plays are all the rage just now in Paris. "La Passion," a mystery, in three acts and five tableaux, by M. Harancourt, which excited public curiosity to so great an extent last year in Lent, has been revived and there is a rival version, under the same title, at another house from the pen of M. Grandmongin, besides plays on other sacred subjects. M. Harancourt, getting more and more daring, has this year added a final tableau representing the Descent from the Cross after Rubens. The public who go to these shows are evidently greatly impressed, and the representation proceeds in solemn silence. As to the literary merits of M. Harancourt's mystery, opinions differ. Undoubtedly some fine lines are allotted to the characters of the Saviour and the Virgin Mary, and there is a touching scene between them suggested by Christ's words, "Woman what have I to do with thee?" For all that there are critics who say that however majestic the verses may be the effect of them is necessarily to bring into relief the purely human side of the sacred characters. French Alexandrines too are too suggestive of the formal heroes and heroines of the tragedies of a bygone school. As for the final tableau, it is said to be a mere commonplace melodramatic piece of realism.

CARLYLE AND AMERICAN VISITORS.

"Carlyle was much pestered by Americans," says Sir Gavan Duffy, in the *Contemporary Review*. "Sometimes he was polite to them, sometimes the reverse. As their object was generally to interview him, he got into the habit, of uttering, almost as soon as his visitors had settled down, the sort of harangue on some great topic which they expected from him. When he delivered himself on one of these set speeches his conversational manner disappeared, and his language came forth like a douche-bath, in a strong, unbroken stream, while, like the Ancient Mariner, he fixed the spectator with his glittering eye. This foaming torrent was as unlike the ripple of his familiar talk as Niagara to a trout stream. To arrest it was nearly impossible, and he was impatient of interruption even by way of assent, much more of dissent."

LORD TENNYSON'S WINTRY HAIR.

Mr. William Watson contributed to last Saturday's *Spectator* some lines on Lord Tennyson's *Foresters*, which ran:—

Far be the hour when [illegible]ar brows shall wear
The laurel glorious [illegible] wintry hair.

The Laureate has since [illegible] "Chronicle" says written to Mr. Watson to this effect:—"If by 'wintry hair' you allude to a tree whose leaves are half gone you are right; but if you mean 'white' you are wrong, for I never had a grey hair on my head."

WHAT FRIGHTEN'S VERDI.

A few days ago, while conversing with some friends, Verdi again expressed the pleasure he had had in composing the eminently comic libretto of "Falstaff," written by Boito, and, on its being insinuated that he would yet add to his renown by further works, he exclaimed: "Renown! Glory! Glory is a fine thing for boys and hysterical women! Yet," he added, "I will not deny that I feel able to write another opera or two, because my imagination is not yet dead. But there is a great hindrance, a miserable hindrance: the physical fatigue of writing, of filling an interminable forest of leaves of music; all the millions of notes and signs which compose a score; that's what frightens me. If it were not for that——"

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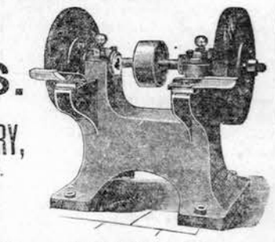

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